

After the lecture last night some of our followers of Henry George escorted him to the dining-room of the Hotel Lokenbeck, where he was banqueted by the hosts. He was responded to by A. J. C. Coats, L. H. Henderson, A. Miller, J. C. Smith, L. B. Reddy, C. W. B. Smith, and Henry George. The party broke up at 12 o'clock and Mr. George returned to his hotel.

Mr. George will address the members of the Typographical Union at its hall, McDonald block, Main street, this afternoon, at its regular meeting. Mr. George is an experienced member of the union and a practical printer. He will be escorted from the Nadeau hotel to the hall by a delegation of the union.

THE CHAINGANG.

They Mutiny and are Given Hydro-pathic Treatment.

Jailer Darcy has been having a rather lively time with the county chaingang. The men had got it into

They should have the same hours. They should be able to work, and were brought in and put in the dungeons. This did not mean to them any good, and all day on Friday they raised Cain, which concerned far into the night. Jailer-ancey finally got tired of this foolishness, and at 11:00 he ordered the prisoners on the turbulent creek. The effect of queuing most of the gang, but some of the worst continuing to howl and threatening to break out through the warden windows, they were taken out

He gave in, which was in a very short time. Yesterday the whole lot returned to work. Jailer Darcy said that he was to be necessarily cruel, and had Dr. Brainerd examine all the men before they were started out, when he pronounced them all able to work if they wished. Mr. Darcy says that he intends to preserve discipline, and that if the prisoners think they can run the jail they are laboring under a mistake.

CAPT. GARRETT.

Did He Assist in a \$15,000 Robbery?

The man, Garrett, who was recently indicted here, said that he consented to go

in the State Prison for an immoral assault on his own daughter, was formerly connected with the Louisiana State Auditor's office. The State capital was then at New Orleans, and the capacity employed by Auditor Wyckoff in 1869-70, Garrett was in some way connected with the office. Under authority of the police, Garrett was placed one night to guard the Auditor's office, and on the next morning the State was about fifteen thousand dollars short. Garrett was dismissed under a dark cloud of suspicion, but as those were corrupt days in Louisiana, and politicians were everywhere busy grabbing the pockets of the State and city in various efforts

A NEW INDUSTRY.

this city with a capital stock of \$800,000. The officers are: A. D. Ellis, president; J. W. Britton, secretary and treasurer; W. L. Carter, general manager; J. W. Britton of New York, active manager. The works are to be located on the corner of New Washington and Alameda streets, where the citizens have donated them two acres of land. The foundation of a \$200,000 building has already been laid, and the other buildings will be erected as they are needed. There are now two car loads of machinery on the way to

The Los Angeles Bar Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which resolutions were adopted looking toward a closer drawing of the lines in the future admission of applicants to the bar. A committee was authorized to be appointed, whose duty it should be to examine the moral characters of applicants.

A resolution was also adopted requesting the judges of the Superior

A resolution was also adopted asking that the judges of the Superior Court adjourn court on February 12th, 1906, in order to enable those judges or the purpose of enabling those who desire to do so to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Reform School at Whittier—Long Row.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, General Montrose called on the police station and asked that an officer be sent down to the Montrose lodging-house, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, to see that a young Philbrook, the son of the proprietor of the house, who, he said, had assaulted him, was not there.

that he had been assaulted. He evidently held to the idea that he was innocent and told to come up Monday and swear out a complaint against the young man, but he still wished him arrested, and in the meantime Officer Sanchez was sent to the Montrose to settle the matter, as he did not wish to come before the court. Gen. Masac occupied rooms in the house. He did not state the cause of the difficulty.

Clearing-house.

The following business was transacted by the Los Angeles Clearing-house last week:

	Exchanges.	Balance.
Monday.....	\$106,110 92	\$28,467 78
Tuesday.....	106,110 92	28,467 78

Thursday.....	45,834	73	7,278
Friday.....	62,783	80	11,174
Saturday.....	99,204	81	69,505
Totals	\$475,500	58	\$171,925

MOSGROVE'S CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE.

MOSGROVE'S CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE.

MOSGROVE'S CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE.

MOSGROVE'S. THE LEADING CLOAK = ANI = SUIT = HOUSE Of Southern California.

GRAND ANNUAL CLEARANCE!

Newmarkets,
Jackets,
Cloth Suits,
Silk Suits,
Frise Wraps,

Half Price.
Half Price.
Half Price.
Half Price.
Half Price.

1
2

Half Price, Sealette Modjeskas.
Half Price, Sealette Ulsters.
Half Price, Children's Cloaks.
Half Price, Tea Gowns.
Half Price, Sealette Jackets.

PRICE SALE,

For the Month of February.

MOSGROVE'S! =: MOSGROVE'S!

SPRING STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND,

ADJOINING NADEAU HOTEL.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

BLACKMAILER BOYCE HAS ANOTHER CONTINUANCE.

Although He Says That He Is Very Anxious to Get to Trial—The Pitiful Case of Mrs. Sloane—A Divorce Followed by a Quick Marriage.

Once again H. H. Boyce, the director-general of the Tribune, was obliged to restrain his impetuosity in pleading to the charge of blackmail before Judge Shaw, in Department No. 6 of the Superior Court. In spite of his qualms of delayed feeling he was forced to submit to the inexorable decree of *la grieve*, which is no respecter of persons, and has Judge Shaw in its grasp. When the motion was called in his case, to set aside the indictment which the Grand Jury, after full investigation, returned against him, connecting him with a mean, despicable attempt at blackmail, the absence of Judge Shaw was explained by a note from him, in which he thought he would be able to be out by next Saturday. Several members of the Grand Jury who are charged with prejudice against the defendant were present, ready to undergo the examination requested by Judge Fitzgerald. They occupied seats outside the bar of the court, while the defendant sat by a window and looked innocent. Deputy District Attorney Hardesty was present, and also C. C. Stephens, Esq., who is assisting in the prosecution. The defense started that there was no objection to a continuance until next Saturday for the pleading, and the order was made by Judge McKinley.

After the hearing it is understood "Mr." Boyce urged an immediate trial of his case and to dispense with the examination of the Grand Jury and go to trial on the merits of the serious charge against him. Mr. Hardesty informed Judge Fitzgerald that he is ready for trial at any time, and asked that the matter be settled. Counsel for the defense said that he would see about it.

Later in the afternoon a TIMES reporter saw Mr. Hardesty, when he said that, while he had seen Judge Fitzgerald, that gentleman had not seen his client, and the matter as to the defense wishing a speedy trial is not yet decided. In case "Mr." Boyce wishes a speedy trial, Mr. Hardesty said, he can have it and any time he wishes it, as the prosecution is ready. In view of the fact that Judge Fitzgerald and Mr. Hardesty are old Arizona friends, Mr. Hardesty said that some remarks had reached him that he might be lukewarm in the prosecution of the case, and he wished it distinctly understood that he proposed to do his full duty in the matter. Judge Fitzgerald said he did not use every effort to present the case of The People thoroughly.

young woman is a thorough lady in her actions and conversation, but troubles an unseated mind that was evidently once gentle and intelligent. Her husband, a man who does not deserve the name, deserted her after they had three children, the eldest of which is living. Their property was lost, and she was left destitute. Her father took her home, and with her mother, cared for the poor woman with all that mother's or father's tenderness could suggest. She hated to be dependent on her parents, who are not possessed of much means, and all her troubles wrecked her nervous system so that she became violent toward herself—not others. When questioned about that trait yesterday she said, with a pitiful assumption of dignity, that she did not see how the gentlemen would think she would hurt her child. The decision in the case was that her father should take her home, and if she does not improve she will be sent to an asylum. Her father, I. T. Bunker, while a somewhat rough-looking man, and quiet in his utterances, was so evidently distressed by the situation that it almost brought tears to the eyes of those in the courtroom. His eyes occasionally filled with tears, but beyond that he gave no sign of the mental torture he was experiencing in seeing his child so helpless.

THE FIREBUG.
The case of Lattimore, the colored man charged with arson, was on again before Judge Cheney yesterday. The prosecution introduced nearly all its testimony, which did not vary much from that in the former trial. A. W. Marsh, who has worked upon the case in a detective capacity, while on the stand gave a conversation held with the counsel for the defendant, Messrs. Bowers and Grant, in which they tried to "pump" him. They sent for him to come to their office, and the testimony did not show them up in very good shape. The court adjourned early in the afternoon on account of the absence of a witness for the prosecution, who is en route for the scene of action. The case will be resumed Monday morning.

RAWSON VS. RAWSON.
The divorce suit of Mrs. A. W. Rawson against her husband came up in Judge McKinley's court yesterday afternoon. The case was on for the request of the attorneys the doors were closed, all reporters being excluded. The original charge in the case was adultery, but since it was filed a compromise was made of some sort by which that portion of the charge was not pushed in court, and the decree was granted upon the charge of cruelty. Mrs. Rawson and her daughter both testified in the case, which went by default, that Mr. Rawson told Mrs. Rawson that he had found another woman whom he loved better than herself. The charge in the complaint was that there is a certain woman with whom the defendant has been on quite intimate terms. In connection with the decree of divorce it was learned that Mr. Rawson was particularly anxious yesterday afternoon to secure a certified copy of the decree. Inquiry elicited the fact that he wished to have it in order to present, in case of necessity, to the minister at a wedding which took place last night, and in which the groom was Mr. Rawson and the bride the lady whom he had found whose affections are more precious to him than the wife from whom he was separated but a few short hours before.

NEW SUITS.
Georgia H. Ball began suit against

Michael Litled to recover possession of rented premises and \$200 damages and rent.

Antonio Valle brought suit against Los Angeles city and Street Superintendent Morford to restrain the defendant from selling property on First street, and that no assessment be levied upon it for the widening of the street.

David Mitchell began suit against T. J. Teale and J. W. Stone for \$10,000 damages on account of injuries sustained by being run over by a delivery wagon belonging to defendants and driven by Clem Thatcher.

Charles H. Barstow and Lyman E. Grandall brought suit against E. C. Taylor et al., asking that a confession of judgment be set aside, and the Sheriff restrained from selling certain property.

Mrs. L. M. Bigelow brought suit against B. Ballerino, to restrain him from building a brick wall on Nigger Alley; also a complaint for \$5000 damages and restitution of certain premises.

The San Gabriel Valley Land and Water Company brought suit against S. D. B. Schultz, to secure a judgment for \$5000 and the sale of property secured the same.

NOTES.
Judge Wade yesterday granted a divorce to Mrs. Sarah Jane Ostergood from her husband, F. C. Ostergood, on the ground of failure to provide.

J. V. Warren, a native of Great Britain, was admitted to citizenship by Judge Cheney yesterday. Judge McKinley yesterday rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the case of E. C. Walton vs. Robert Stuart for \$92, the value of a horse which died from being stung by bees.

TO KEEP IT SAFE.

CONTRACT FOR THE CUSTODY OF THE CITY MONEY.

What the City Bank Will Be Called Upon to Subscribe to—Bonds in the Sum of \$500,000 to Be Furnished—No Further Contest Anticipated.

City Attorney McFarland and his assistants have been busy for the past day or two in drawing up the contract with the City Bank for the custody of the city funds. The work was finally completed yesterday afternoon, after which Mr. McFarland took the train for San Bernardino for a short business and pleasure trip. The draft of the contract, which will be submitted to the Council at the meeting tomorrow morning, is as follows, from which it will be seen that the interests of the city are fully guarded:

WHEREAS, in pursuance of article 4, section 44, of the charter of the city of Los Angeles, the City Clerk of said city advertised for proposals to receive and disburse the public moneys of the city of Los Angeles for the year 1890, in accordance with the terms and conditions of said section; and

WHEREAS, upon the opening of bids for such proposal the bid of the City Bank, having been found to be the highest and best bid, the proposal of said bank was accepted by the Council of said city;

Now, therefore, this agreement, made and entered into this day of February, 1890, by and between the City of Los Angeles, a municipal corporation, party of the first part, and the City Bank, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, party of the second part, witnesseth: That the party of the first part, in consideration of the covenants and agreements and payment of interest, to be made by the said party of the second part, as hereinafter set forth, does hereby appoint said party of the second part the depository of the public moneys of the city of Los Angeles, from and after the date hereof, and agrees that it will direct its Treasurer to deposit at the banking house for said party of the second part all public moneys of said city which he has on hand at the time this contract shall take effect, and also upon each day during the life of this contract, to deposit with said party of the second part all public moneys of said city collected or received by him on the day preceding, and when the money on hand at the expiration of this contract shall be paid to the Treasurer of said city, which he shall give to said party of the second part a statement of the different funds of the city, and the amount of each, and with each daily deposit by said Treasurer made a like statement shall be furnished to said party of the second part, showing the daily balances as shown by the daily statements made by said party of the second part to said Treasurer. Said party of the second part further agrees to account for the said moneys deposited, and at the expiration of the life of this contract to pay any balance thereof which shall then remain, together with any

interest due thereon, to the City Treasurer or other person or corporation authorized by the Council of said city to demand and receive the same. Said second party further agrees that it will keep its said banking-house open for the payment of such warrants or demands between the hours of a.m. and p.m.

In witness whereof said city of Los Angeles has by its Council caused the corporate seal of said city to be hereunto affixed by its City Clerk, and its corporate name to be signed hereto by its Mayor in its behalf, and the said party of the second part by resolution of its board of directors has caused these presents to be subscribed by its president and secretary the day and year first above written.

A bond in the sum of \$500,000, in accordance with the terms of the contract, was also prepared, and copies of the documents furnished the City Bank. Treasurer Johnson, it is believed, will make no contest over the matter, and if the contract and bond are approved by the Council, and accepted by the bank, the only thing left for the bank to get the necessary bondsmen, and enter on the discharge of its duties. The matter will come up before the Council at the meeting tomorrow morning.

EAST SIDE.
Notes of People Coming, Going and Down with the "Grip."
George Russell, lately of Michigan, is building a neat five-room house on Truman street, where he expects to spend the balance of his days.

Louis Mitchell left for Silver City, N. M., yesterday, to take charge of mining interests belonging to his father.

John McSorley, from South Pasadena, was in East Los Angeles yesterday, rustating among his friends.

Councilman Van Dusen is confined to his bed with kidney troubles.

There is a stream of water running down Downey avenue from Alta street to Workman, cutting up Downey avenue and making a mud hole the entire distance. Whether it is a break in the pipe or zanja, or whence it comes from, has not yet been determined. It is suggested as a good idea for the street department to look into the matter.

NEW BUILDINGS.

A Long List of Improvements Authorized.

The following building permits were issued during the past week:

Alpine Plaster and Cement Company, wooden building, corner Alameda and Washington streets, \$20,000.
W. S. Reavis, frame dwelling, Water street, between Reservoir and McDuff streets, \$1100.
Pierre Nicholas, brick store and rooms above, northeast corner Marchessault and New High streets, \$5000.
Tubbs Feed and Fuel Company, feed and coal shed, corner Main and Adams streets, \$150.
C. J. Smith, frame kitchen, 833 Hope street, \$35.
Los Angeles Box Company, box factory, 340 East Fifth street, \$500.
L. N. Breed, repairing adobe building, corner Los Angeles and Marchessault streets, \$300.
Mrs. Jennie Harbert, frame store with rooms above, Main street, near Thirty-third street, \$1000.
Mrs. Saline Harkness, frame building, Adams street, lot 1, St. James Park tract, \$5500.
Marone, frame kitchen, corner Eleventh and George Bell streets, \$300.
Mr. Hunt, moving building, Williams street, \$35.
George W. Russell, frame dwelling, Truman street, \$500.
Mrs. J. C. McMenomy, frame dwelling, 741 Hill street, \$1000.
State of California, frame gymnasium, Normal-school grounds, \$4000.
K. Messer, brick store, corner Rose and First streets, \$1000.
W. C. Furrey, frame dwelling, corner Orange and Farragut streets, \$4000.
City of Los Angeles, brick-room frame schoolhouse, Sixteenth street, \$13,977.
City of Los Angeles, eight-room frame schoolhouse, corner Ninth street and Stanford street, \$13,977.
City of Los Angeles, two-room frame schoolhouse, First and Savannah streets, \$8400.
City of Los Angeles, four-room frame schoolhouse, Conwell and Grant avenues, \$7750.
City of Los Angeles, four-room frame schoolhouse, Colado street, \$3000.
City of Los Angeles, four-room frame schoolhouse, corner Alpine street, \$3000.
City of Los Angeles, high school building, Castelar street, \$59,300.
A summary of the permits issued during the month of January, shows the following result:

13 dwellings to cost..... \$ 25,639
3 factories to cost..... 30,500
1 laundry to cost..... 3000
1 gymnasium to cost..... 9,500
8 stores and offices to cost..... 9,500
6 stables to cost..... 2,550
11 repairs to cost..... 3,515
6 additions to cost..... 1,365
11 school buildings to cost..... 139,675
\$213,759

few days. In this neighborhood there are two grocery stores, two meat markets, one restaurant, one barber shop, run by a good G.A.R. man, one fruit and notion store, one bakery and candy store, one shoe shop, two agencies for windmills, and other lines of business will soon be added, and the inevitable saloon is represented by three.

Pico Heights, not to be out of fashion, has also many victims of *la grippe*, of more or less serious character. Mrs. Enert, Mrs. Sutton, Miss Sutton, Miss Wallace, Mr. Willard and others have been confined to their beds for a week or so, but all are getting along on the road to recovery.

Considerable property is changing hands and better times, in a real-estate way, seem to be at hand.

Mr. Hopkins is building a neat brick cottage on Millard avenue, which is to be enlarged to a two-story house of 12 rooms before long.

FOOT-BALL.

A Spirited Game on the University Grounds.

There was a small but enthusiastic gathering of people at the University foot-ball grounds, on Jefferson street, yesterday afternoon to see the game between the University and Pasadena foot-ball teams.

The Pasadena club's band-wagon was turned into an impromptu grand stand, with reserved seats for ladies free. Every good play was cheered loudly by the spectators all through the game.

After some little delay, a referee and umpire were chosen, and the game began.

On account of the prevalence of *la grippe*, neither club had been practicing regularly. Another disadvantage was that several players on the opposite sides wore uniforms of the same color, which confused both the players and the referee.

Hall, Belleville, Lapham and Christy of the University Club did exceptionally good playing, while Thompson and H. and E. Conger did splendid work for Pasadena.

In the first half of the game the University succeeded in scoring one safety, which counts two points, while the Pasadena made two touchdowns, which counted four points each.

In the second half the playing was lively and close, neither of the sides succeeding in getting the ball over the goal lines.

The spectators watched the game closely from beginning to end, and went away satisfied that they had seen a good game.

The following were the players:

Positions. University. Pasadena.
Center. Need. Mother.
Quarter Back. Arnold. Young.
Right half back. Hall. H. Conger.
Left half back. McCarthy. Thompson.
Full back. Robinson. E. Conger.
Right guard. Carver. Eaton.
Left guard. Cook. Buchanan.
Right rush. Belleville. Allen.
Left rush. Conway. Lancaster.
Right end. Christy. Orr.
Left end. Lapham. Ogden.
Captains: University, Robinson; Pasadena, Young.

Score: Pasadena, 5; University, 2.
Referee, Benjamin; umpire, Saffell; scorer, Dodsworth.

For Sale.
Fresh family Cows and Horses, at Bell's stockyard, in rear of Cathedral, Los Angeles street, cheap.

HAVE YOU SEEN the silk-finish Melanoid which the Premiere Fashion Journal for February has so much to say about?

EXAMINE SILK-FINISH MELANOID carefully. Nothing newer for spring and summer wear.

HAVE YOU SEEN the silk-finish Melanoid?

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

DEMOCRATS FOILED.

Another Bitter Struggle in the House.

The Minority Adhering to Its Fixed Programme of Obstruction.

Speaker Reed Again Promptly Overrules Dilatory Motions.

The Jackson-Smith Contest Finally Taken Up and Some Progress Made Toward Reaching a Vote.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—[By The Associated Press.] The public seems to have taken it for granted that the great parliamentary struggle in the House is practically over, and that the exciting and turbulent scenes of the last few days are not to be kept up, because the galleries, while pretty well filled at the hour of meeting today, did not present the jammed appearance of yesterday, and there was no such pressure and surging through the corridors as was the case yesterday. Nevertheless, it is the understanding among the members that the Democrats will persist in their tactics, and obstruct, as far as possible, all legislative proceedings so long as there is no regular order of business to govern them.

The Speaker at the close of prayer directed the Clerk to read the journal of yesterday. One of the reading clerks proceeded to do so, but when he came to the phrase, "Yea and nay," etc., Mr. McKinley interrupted, and required that the reading be in full.

"Does the gentleman," said the Speaker, "desire the reading of the names?"

"No," was Mr. McKinley's response, and the Speaker ordered that it be done.

The Clerk started out again and rushed through the names, but several Democratic members of the House, who were present, and who were not in the Speaker's explanation yesterday in reply to Mr. Bynum's question of personal privilege, including the points of "general applause," etc.

The reading was closed at 12:30, and instantly Mr. Springer was on his feet with a motion to correct the journal.

Mr. McKinley was not so precipitate, but he got up slowly and moved that the journal be approved, calling for the previous motion on that question.

The Speaker recognized Mr. McKinley, but Mr. Springer was not to be ignored, and immediately made a motion to adjourn.

"In view of the fact," the Speaker said, "that we have no rules, the gentleman from Illinois is not in order in making any motion to adjourn. The question is now, shall the House adjourn?"

The question to the House, but several Democrats demanded the yeas and nays, and that interesting feature was proceeded with.

The Democrats did not refrain from voting, and consequently it was not necessary for the Speaker to keep his little memorandum of the members present and not voting. After roll-call was completed, the Speaker was about to announce the result, but was stopped by a demand from Mr. McKinley that a re-annunciation of the vote be read. That also helped to consume time, and it was 1 p.m. when the result was announced—yeas, 135; nays, 158. So the House refused to adjourn.

The next step in the procedure was a call for the previous question from Mr. McKinley's motion to approve the journal of yesterday. The yeas and nays demanded by Mr. McKinley were ordered. This time the Democrats did refrain from voting, and it became necessary for the Speaker to note the names of those present who declined to vote.

As the Speaker rose to announce the result of the vote, Mr. McKinley asked whether it was not proper to have pairs announced.

The Speaker: The Chair thinks that the time being occupied precludes the announcement of pairs.

Mr. Dockery: It seems to me that it would be simply an act of justice if there were time, but inasmuch as many sick men are being kept here by the proceedings indulged in, it would seem unkind to them.

Mr. McKinley: As I am one of the men reflected upon by the Speaker's remarks, I should say that nothing was indulged in that the Constitution does not authorize.

Mr. Springer: The Chair should let sick people go home.

The Speaker read from his list the names of members who were present, but declined to vote, and then announced the following vote—yeas, 135; nays, 158.

There were shouts of "No quorum" from the Democratic side, but the Speaker, paying no heed to them, completed his statement, saying: "There being no constitutional quorum present, the Chairman declares that the previous question is ordered."

The question is now on the motion that the journal of yesterday be approved.

Mr. Springer interjected a motion to adjourn, but was informed that the Chair declined to entertain the motion.

"I would give as an additional reason for the motion," said Mr. Springer, "that as there are many sick men here in adjournment would be perfectly proper." [Laughter.]

The Speaker: The gentleman from Illinois is aware that he is out of order.

Mr. Springer: In making a motion to adjourn?

The Speaker: No, in his remarks. If he comes to order the business of the country may proceed.

Mr. Springer: Does the Chair decline to entertain my motion to adjourn?

The Speaker declined the question to be on Mr. McKinley's motion to approve the journal.

Mr. Holman demanded the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered and taken, the same performance as in the last being repeated. The Speaker read the names of members present and refusing to vote, and added: "The yeas are 135, nays none."

Democratic cries of "No quorum" were heard. The Speaker declared: "The journal is approved."

even there on the subject of contested elections.

Mr. Rowell added that Mr. Crisp had had personal information from him the day after the cause that the newspaper statement of it was not correct.

Mr. Crisp admitted that fact, but said that the statement had appeared in many papers and had never been denied. Besides, there was corroboration of it in the fact that although the Republican leader (Mr. McKinley) assured the House on the 8th of January that a code of rules would be reported within a week, no rules had yet been reported.

A discussion as to the responsibility for the delay in reporting the rules took place at this point between Messrs. McKinley and Carlisle. The former attributed it in part to the fact that Mr. Carlisle has been prevented by illness from attending meetings of the committee, and the latter stated that he had been absent only two days on account of illness and declared his readiness at all times to meet with the Committee on Rules, and even expressed willingness to have the committee report rules to the House without reference to him.

The Speaker: The gentleman from Georgia has a chance to report, I move that the House adjourn.

The Speaker: The gentleman from Georgia has the floor.

Mr. Crisp: Whatever view the House may take, it is plain that if the Committee on Elections reported this case with undue haste, the Committee on Rules has not been a too great a hurry.

Mr. Crisp then proceeded to argue the contested election case.

At the close of Mr. Crisp's argument, Mr. Rowell took the floor. He said he was glad to find out last night why the time of the House had been wasted for many days. The House had been told it had been the intention of the minority to meet this contested election case by discussion and without delay, and they found a statement in a Republican newspaper as to the intention of the Republican side of the House, and that Mr. Crisp had admitted that he had been promptly informed by a colleague on the Committee on Elections that there was not a word of truth in that newspaper statement.

Mr. Rowell then said that he would call attention to another newspaper statement published widely so long ago as September last, and published on the authority of the Democratic leader of the House, that it was the intention of the minority side to resist by every means known to parliamentary law the unseating of any Democratic member whose seat was contested, and that, too, without reference to the right or wrong of the case.

Mr. Rowell went on to discuss the facts in the contested election case, and spoke until 5:30, there being no longer any time left in the House. Then there was a motion made to adjourn on the Democratic side, but it was voted down by a viva voce vote, and Mr. O'Ferrall proceeded with an argument in favor of Jackson's right to the seat.

After Mr. O'Ferrall had been speaking more than half an hour, he stopped and suggested that he be allowed to continue his argument on Monday. On this there was much confusion, and finally Mr. O'Ferrall was directed to go on with his remarks.

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ILL-FATED MINERS.

Explosion in a Shaft—Several Men Killed.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), Feb. 1.—[By The Associated Press.] An explosion of gas occurred in the Nottingham shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Plymouth at 11 o'clock this morning, which drove the accumulated gas into the gangway, where 10 men had been at work with naked lamps, and an explosion soon followed. All of the men were more or less seriously injured, and badly burned in the face, hands and body.

Peter Helm was cut upon the head. His hands and face were badly burned. John B. Humphries, a miner, died while being removed from the mine. His body was buried beneath falling rocks. His body has not yet been recovered.

William Roberts, a driver, is also missing. John H. Thompson, a miner, died while being removed from the mine. His body was buried beneath falling rocks. His body has not yet been recovered.

Joseph Jones was fatally burned. The face and hands, and Thomas Lake was slightly cut on the head.

It is learned that, in addition to the casualties already reported as having occurred at the Nottingham shaft, five men are imprisoned in the mine, and there is little hope of their being taken out alive. It is not known when those outside will be able to reach these men, though it is firmly believed that they are all dead.

The Nottingham shaft, which was the greatest anthracite coal mine in the world, is nearly a total wreck. It had at one time an output of 8000 tons a day, and netted the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company \$300,000 profit last year.

Arrested for Stealing a Charter.

BRADFORD (Pa.), Feb. 1.—Mrs. M. C. Campbell of McKeesport, Pa., Supreme President of the Woman's Veteran Relief Union, was arrested here today, charged with stealing the charter of the Bradford auxiliary. The members of the Bradford W. V. U. had a row, and sent for Mrs. Campbell to investigate the trouble and decide who was right. In response to this, she came on Tuesday. The faction against which she decided sent a man named Kelley to represent them and reconstituted. He was so violent in his language that she had him arrested for assault. He in turn had her arrested on a charge of stealing the charter. The case will be heard on Monday.

New Newspaper Venture.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1.—A syndicate, in which K. H. Corrigan of this city is interested, in which it is also believed Stephen B. Elkins has an interest, has acquired that portion of the plant of the New York Graphic not sold, and will within a fortnight launch in New York an evening paper to be named the Republic. Politically it will be Republican.

Will Preserve Butcher's Port.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of California pioneers, today, a letter was read from the Sacramento society regarding the proposed purchase and restoration of the Sutter's Fort property. Great enthusiasm was expressed, and it was decided that each member should subscribe liberally.

Justifiable Hostilities.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The jury selected by the coroner to investigate the death of Robert Gibbons, the witness for the defense in the Cronin case, who was shot by Police Captain Schuetzler in a saloon row, came to a conclusion this evening. A verdict was rendered that Capt. Schuetzler acted in self-defense. He was immediately released from custody.

Mexico Recognizes Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Valencia, the Brazilian Minister in this city, today received an official communication from the Mexican Minister, stating that the Mexican government had formally recognized the Republic of Brazil.

Reckless Railroaders Censured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The coroner's jury has decided that the terrible wreck on the Monon route, Monday last, near Carmel, Ind., was caused by carelessness of the railroad officials in using signals.

Murray Discharged.

E. W. Murray, the man caught by Detective Bosqui in the Hotel Pleasanton on the night that place was burglarized, was yesterday discharged by Judge Owens. There is no doubt but what Murray was in the house for no good purpose, but none of the stolen property was found in his possession, nor was there any evidence to show that he was the guilty party.

Receipts of the Sheriff's Office.

It is reported that during the month of January the gross receipts of the Sheriff's office were \$4758.95. As compared with last month, this is an increase of \$2463.20. The gross disbursements were \$996.25. The net balance paid into the county treasury was \$3762.70. As compared with the previous month, this was an increase of \$2506.40.

A Peace Disturber.

Yesterday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock a man named Mat Reiger was arrested on Los Angeles street by Officer Rinkenberg for disturbing the peace. Reiger was taken to the police station, when he deposited \$30 cash bail, and was released from custody. The case will come before Judge Stanton Monday.

County Jail Arrivals.

There were but three arrivals at the County Jail yesterday. A Perez and F. Vejar, the two Mexican boys sent up for cruelty to animals, and Charles O'Neil, who was committed for petit larceny by the justice of the Peace at Santa Monica. At 7 o'clock last evening there were 107 prisoners in the tanks.

The following passengers left by the Southern Pacific train for San Francisco yesterday: Amos Burr, F. B. Wilde, G. W. Luce, W. E. Brown, E. Howell, M. Hecht, S. B. Truman, A. J. Stokes, Mrs. G. W. Green, J. M. Armstrong.

The convalescence of Lewis Shively is reported. He is slowly recovering from the grippe, having been ill 10 days.

A. N. Towne of San Francisco.

The Hotel del Coronado is something grand. It is in a beautiful location, with the most delightful surroundings, which make this a very charming place to while away one's idle days. I only wish our stay could be made longer.

At Auction Monday.

W. E. Beeson will sell the entire contents of the Chillicothe Restaurant, No. 340 South Spring street, consisting of 1 Range, Tables, Chairs, Dishes, Silverware, Linen, etc. Sale on Monday, February 3d, at 10 a.m. BEN O. RHOADES, Auctioneer.

THE SIK-FINISH MRLANIS represents a regular flower garden. Any kind of a bud you can possibly want. Call on me.

EXQUISITE DESIGNS to be found only in the beautiful silk-finish MRLANIS.

MAISON DOREE RESTAURANT.

Everything First Class. Regular French Meals, 50c. Including Wine.

220 & 231 WEST FIRST STREET, Between Spring and Port.

Y. D. P. Proprietor.

Hotel del Coronado.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO

CORONADO,

With its magnificent appointments and genial atmosphere, is the most delightful and thoroughly enjoyable place

IN THE WHOLE WORLD.

NO EXCEPTION.

Every breeze there is laden with health, and the constantly changing and beautiful panorama is most pleasing to the eye of every visitor.

IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS ARE AMPLY PROVIDED.

THE CORONADO NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Is possessed of especial MEDICINAL VIRTUES in Kidney and Bladder troubles, and has made

MANY EFFECTUAL AND WONDERFUL CURES

Among guests at the Hotel and others.

Los Angeles Agency and Bureau of Information,

23 NORTH SPRING ST., COR. FRANKLIN.

Call and get a picture of the Hotel.

Coronado Mineral Water.

CORONADO WATER

The most eminent physicians will tell you that the first principle of any cure to be arrived at, is the formation of a healthy, rich blood. The body is thus enabled to effect its own restoration.

No medicine known to man can produce this much desired result so effectually as Pure, Wholesome Water, such as flows from the Coronado Natural Springs. The water is a natural mineral water, and is of great value for table use; this constitutes much of its virtue as a remedy in Kidney ailments. The absence of potassium salts is greatly in favor of the Coronado Natural Mineral Water. —Prof. W. T. WASHBURN, Chemist, San Francisco.

Comparative amount of Solids contained in one pint of different waters:

	GRAINS.
Coronado Natural Mineral Water	2.72
Napa Soda Water (precipitates its minerals)	8.093
Aetna Mineral Water (contains 4.075 grains potassium salts)	12.059
Apollinaris Water (reported artificial)	19.59

"I desire to state of my opinion, arrived at after thorough investigation and careful deliberation, that the Apollinaris Water, as imported to the United States has been subjected to artificial treatment, constituting processes of manufacture, without which it undoubtedly possesses a flat and insipid taste, and that it cannot rank as a natural mineral water."

"In conclusion I am of the opinion that, if we accept the evidence furnished by the Apollinaris Company, with the adulteration made by their experts alone, we cannot but conclude that the Apollinaris Mineral Water, as imported, is an artificial water."

EDWARD SWENNER, Chemist, in charge of U. S. Laboratory.

Price, per dozen quarts, \$2.00; per case, dozen pints, \$1.25. Per case of 50 quarts, \$6.50. Per case of 100 pints, \$9.50. 50 cts. per dozen paid for empty quart bottles returned; Pints, 20 cts. per dozen STILL WATER—Delivered at residence in 5 gallon demijohns, at \$1.00.

H. J. WOOLLACOTT, 126 AND 128 NORTH SPRING ST., AND BRANCH, 453 SOUTH SPRING ST., CORONADO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Carpet House.

LION & SONS

OFFER THIS WEEK,

AT THEIR CLOSING-OUT SALE,

A FINE LINE OF—

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH,

At \$1.00 a Yard Sewed and Laid.

Come Early and Secure a Bargain.

LION & SONS,

37 to 41 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

Walton & Wachtel,

Having Decided to Retire from Business, Offer

Their Entire Stock

—OF—

FURNITURE

In All Grades, from the Cheapest to the Best

Made in the United States.

AT COST!

This is the best opportunity ever offered in this city

to parties who contemplate furnishing

dwellings, offices, etc.

214, 216, 218 S. SPRING.

O. B. FULLER & CO.,

Successors to Melain & Lehman.

PIONEER TRUCK & TRANSFER CO.,

No. 2 Market Street, Los Angeles.

Safe and piano moving. All kinds of truck work. TELEPHONE 197.

Hats, Underwear, Etc.

SIEGEL THE HATTER.

For Another Week We Will Continue Our Special Sale of Men's Hose

—AT—

25c. 25c. 25c. 25c.

All Seamless and Fast Colors, in Wool, Merino, Balbriggan and Cotton. Regular Price, 50 Cents.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR AT SPECIAL PRICES.

OUR HAT DEPARTMENT

Before stocktaking we have placed on sale all broken lines of Hats, Black and Colored, Derbys and Soft Hats, all new and popular in style.

At \$2.50 Each.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

SIEGEL THE HATTER

And Men's Furnisher,

UNDER THE NADEAU.

The Center Dry Goods House.

SPECIALS

FOR THIS WEEK.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 5 to 6, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 6 to 7, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 7 to 8, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 8 to 9, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 9 to 10, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 10 to 11, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 11 to 12, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 12 to 13, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 13 to 14, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 14 to 15, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 15 to 16, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 16 to 17, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 17 to 18, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 18 to 19, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 19 to 20, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 20 to 21, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 21 to 22, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 22 to 23, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 23 to 24, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 24 to 25, at 10c; worth 15c. Children's Ribbed Black and Colored Cotton Hose, sizes 2



Pasadena Edition.

IN PASADENA
THE TIMES is served regularly by
carrier, at an early hour every morn-
ing, to the residences and business
places of citizens, at the same price
charged in Los Angeles.

The Pasadena Edition is now pub-
lished every day, and the matter on
this page runs through the entire
issue; so that Pasadena and her ad-
vertisers get the full benefit of the
Times circulation.

The Times.
PASADENA DAILY EDITION.
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 204 E. COLORADO ST.

EDITORIALS.

At the last election of 1888 the Pro-
hibition vote of Pasadena was 130.

In less than two weeks the Cross
rapid transit engines will cross the
arroyo.

DUART beat us at the "tag o' war,"
but our young men out-kicked the Los
Angeles team yesterday.

The many friends of Mr. Charles
Legge, who has stood by the library so
nobly, would like to see him in the
guise of a city father.

The selection of Mr. Hopkins and
Dr. Channing as an advisory commit-
tee in the interior furnishing of the
library is a judicious move on the part
of the Council.

If the two policemen who are to
guard the city at night were mounted,
they could cover more ground. They
should also be provided with lanterns
so that the dark-wire fences which sur-
rounds the city could be avoided. You
see the point?

The Prohibition vote of Los Ange-
les county at the last election was
1192. It has been leaking badly ever
since. The entire Prohibition vote of
the Sixth District was 2375. It will
take more than Democratic coo-pera-
tion to keep two-thirds of "these on their
feet."

Mr. C. H. RHODES, president of the
Park Commission, states that but
two bids for park purposes have been
submitted, and that it is desirable to
have others. Certainly others than
Mr. Painter and Mr. Shorb have 40-
acre ranches for sale. If so, they
should communicate with the com-
mission at an early day.

The view from Pasadena down the
valley is one of the finest in the world.
Over acres of luxuriant vegetation are
the snow-covered peaks of Old Baldy,
12,000 feet, or two and a third miles
higher, Mt. Bernardino a thousand feet
higher, Mt. San Jacinto but little less,
with San Geronimo and Santa Ana as
lesser, but still satellites of great
beauty.

A bad political record is like the
tail of a comet. The comet may be
millions of miles away, but the tail
stretches off molecular, but visible to
all the world, connecting the ambitious
and shining light with other and past
deeds. The point in this, brethren, is,
if you are about to launch upon the
field of politics, and would make your
tail and election sure, go forth on
your own merits—on what you can do
or have done; don't stoop to tricks
which, in any case, will make you a
life-long political enemy. The choir
will now sing "Amen."

The Raymond Tennis Tournament.
Those who are going to take part in
the tennis tournament tomorrow at
the Raymond are notified to be on the
ground promptly at 8:45 o'clock. The
drawings for the ladies' and gentle-
men's singles will take place at that
hour, and all who are not then present
will be debarred from the contests.
In the mixed doubles the contests
will be played as follows, in accordance
with the drawing made Friday evening:
Mr. Thomas and Miss Marsh
against Mr. Channing and Miss Cooley;
Mr. Chambers and Miss Trew against
Mr. Barnes and Miss Ives; Mr. Parker
and Miss Bradley against Mr. Lindsay
and Miss English. Mr. Gilmore and
Miss Shoemaker draw a bye.
The grounds were put in good condi-
tion yesterday, and everything is
favorable to good playing.
The events are expected to last the
greater part of the day. In the even-
ing the players are invited to a hop.

The Library Committee.
The Committee on Public Buildings and
Grounds and Dr. W. F. Channing and
C. T. Hopkins, who together consti-
tute the committee appointed by the
Council on finishing the building, in-
spected the plans and specifications and
paid a visit to the structure on
Raymond avenue yesterday afternoon.
Architect Bothring was called upon to
assist in the work. While no decided
steps have yet been taken, the commit-
tee expect to make a full report to the
Council next Saturday. An informal
report will probably be made at
Wednesday's meeting. The committee
is pushing forward the work with com-
mendable speed, and we may expect to
have the library in good running order
before many weeks.

Lost His Watch and Money.
P. D. Freeman, an elderly and
portly gentleman, was put in room 43
at the Acme Hotel Friday evening.
Yesterday morning he reported his
watch and a small amount of money
missing, which were stolen, he claims,
during the night. The matter was re-
ported to the police, who are looking it
up. Freeman has one or two friends
in town, who say he is a responsible
person. The story is hard to credit, as
he locked the door upon retiring, and
the money was taken, but the pocketbook
that contained it was left. Room 43
is on the third floor of the hotel, mak-
ing entrance by the window very diffi-
cult.

Y.M.C.A. Notes.
The Young Men's Christian Asso-
ciation will hold a union mass meet-
ing at 8 o'clock this afternoon in the
Methodist Tabernacle. The meeting
will be addressed on the subject of
"Prohibition or the Liquor Traffic in
India," by Rev. W. J. Gladwin, a mis-
sionary just returned from India, where
he has labored during the past 18 years.
A cordial invitation is extended to the
Indians to be present, especially the
members of the W.C.T.U.
The regular monthly business meet-
ing of the association will be held
Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Every
member is requested to be present.

BY MAIL, \$9 A YEAR.

AN IMPORTANT SESSION.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
TRANSACT MUCH BUSINESS.

One Policeman to be Dropped—Also
the Deputy Tax Collector—Progress
in the Library Matter—The
Work in Detail.

At the regular weekly meeting of
the City Board of Trustees all the Coun-
cillors were present and President
Throop was the chair.

Clerk Campbell read the minutes of
the last meeting, which were approved.
A communication was read from
Chief Turbett of the fire department,
asking that badges be ordered for
the Chief, assistant chief, foreman of
hose and driver of the hose cart. Also
that one man be appointed to fill a
vacancy in the hook and ladder de-
partment. The communication called
the board's attention to the bad condi-
tion of the Altadena road crossing at
Pasadena, at the Santa Fe crossing at
Chesnut and the Santa Fe crossing at
Columbia street. The matter was
referred to the Committee on Fire and
Water, who were instructed to
procure the badges.

An application of S. H. Reynolds for
a position on the fire department was
read and referred to the committee.
The matter was read from Attorney W.
E. Arthur's reference to damage done
to the property of Mrs. E. A. Foote by
water flowing on her property from a
culvert on Columbia street. The let-
ter stated that if the matter is not
remedied without further delay that
recourse will be had to legal proceed-
ings. Referred to the Committee on
Streets and Alleys.

The matter of moving the Frost
Broadway restaurant again came up
for discussion. In behalf of A. F. M.
Strong, Attorney G. S. Gibbs protested
against moving the building, and at-
tempted to show that such action is
illegal. Mr. Frost argued the other
side of the case, and stated his
reasons for desiring the proposed
move. The matter was finally put into
the hands of the Committee on Fire
and Water to report at the next meet-
ing.

The Committee on Public Buildings
and Grounds reported that William
F. Channing had submitted the com-
plete plans and specifications of the
new library building to Attorney
Polley. On motion the report was re-
ceived and the plans ordered filed.
On motion the matter of finishing the
library building was referred to the
Committee on Buildings and Grounds,
with Dr. W. F. Channing and
C. T. Hopkins as advisory accessories,
with instructions to report at the next
meeting.

An ordinance providing for the
issuance of library municipal improve-
ment bonds was taken from the table
and passed unanimously. It is a lengthy
document, and provides in brief for the
form of the bonds which are to be
dated February 1, 1890, and payable to
February 1, 1899, cancelled to the sum
of \$20,000, and to be sold at \$100 each,
making the required total of \$20,000.

On motion February 21st at 10
o'clock a.m. was fixed as the time for
receiving bids for the bonds, and the
Clerk was instructed to advertise for
the same.
Mr. Townsend called the attention
of the board to damage done on North
Summit avenue by storm water. Re-
ferred to the Committee on Streets and
Alleys.

The report of Clerk Campbell was
read. Among other things it recom-
mended that section 38, ordinance 11,
be amended so as to reduce the percent-
age of purchased taxes from 50 to 25,
and that 7 per cent. be charged from
date of redemption. This was unani-
mously adopted, and the Clerk in-
structed to draw up an ordinance
to that effect.

The recommendation in the report,
to the effect that the ordinance en-
forcing the poll tax be repealed, was
not adopted. The rest of the report contained the follow-
ing information: Bonds sold to the
amount of \$111,900 up to February 1,
1890; bonds of the first series, unsold up
to February 1, 1890, cancelled to the
amount of \$8000; bonds of the second
series, to mature the same date, paid to
the amount of \$1000 on February 2,
1890; bonds unsold February 1, 1890;
to the amount of \$70,500; bonds of the
third series, to the amount of \$8000,
will mature this date, interest on the
amount of \$5955, will mature
February 1, 1890, said coupons being
second-year coupons on the total
amount of bonds sold to date, except
the principal and interest to be paid of
\$15,195; municipal improvement fund
No. 4 has to its credit \$16,263.58.

A resolution was adopted authorizing
the issuing of warrants for the pay-
ment of principal and interest on the
municipal improvement bonds sold pre-
vious to and maturing on February 1,
1890.

The instructions and memoranda of
street laws for use in proceedings for
grading a street as prepared by Ator-
ney Polley were submitted in printed
form and the Clerk was instructed to
distribute them to the heads of the
several departments connected with
street work.

The Committee on Fire and Water
reported that the fire horses had been
received in good condition. More time
was asked for determining the salaries
of the drivers in the department.

Councilman McLean recommended
that the time be extended for deter-
mining upon the closing of certain
streets as per petition filed by Charles
M. Phillips. On motion the recom-
mendation was adopted.

The Committee on Fire and Water
reported that 17 fire hydrants had been
placed in position on the streets, and
that the remaining three hydrants
would be connected prior to next
Wednesday. The Clerk was ordered
to instruct the City Engineer to
examine and report as to whether the
work is done according to contract.

The Police Commission recommended
that one policeman be discharged for
the sake of retrenchment in the city's
expenses. The recommendation was
passed, and it was left to the com-
mission to determine which officer shall
be dropped. The idea is to dispen-
se with the services of a day officer and
continue to have two men on duty at
night.

In the same line it was determined
to do away with the services of a
deputy tax-collector. The Committee on
Sewers and Sanitary Measures reported
that in repairing the Santa Fe tracks at Raymond

ABOUT THE HOTELS.

A Day's Doings Where Guests Are
Entertained.

L. C. Ellsworth, Denver; J. W.
Hunt, Los Angeles; Mr. Turner and
wife, Hermosa; Mrs. R. J. Jones, Miss
Gurley, H. B. Gurley, Elkhart; Mrs.
J. C. Lynch, Cucamonga; Charles Hub-
bard and wife, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr.
and Mrs. W. C. Ward, Detroit, Mich.,
are among yesterday's arrivals at the
Raymond.

The hop last night was well at-
tended.

This week will be brimful of amuse-
ments. Tomorrow the tennis tourna-
ment and hop; Wednesday the Valley
Hunt ball, which many of the guests will
attend; Friday evening the ribbon gar-
man, and the Saturday night hop are
the more important of the events.

If today is clear, there will be a
large number of church-goers.

THE WEBSTER.
The big event of the week will be
the Valley Hunt ball Wednesday
night. Everything will be conducted
on an elaborate scale. Numerous
other amusements will be provided for
the guests during the week.

Yesterday's arrivals were: Harry
O. Stuart, Kansas City; John Haver-
ly, El Monte; A. A. Hubbard and son, W.
B. Baldwin, Los Angeles; W. C.
Munderloh, Mrs. and Miss Munderloh,
T. B. Munderloh, Montreal; E. J.
Lewis and wife, George C. Fetter and
wife, Chicago.

Since the late fire at Judge Nelson's,
and the remarks as to the inadequate
supply of water in North Pasadena,
many inquiries have been made con-
cerning the facilities for getting water
in case of fire in the hotel. Mr. Painter
has met all requirements in this way.
Each floor is supplied with 150 feet of
regulation fire hose, attached to fire
hydrants and ready for use. Five
pipes run to the roof of the house, all
of which are supplied from a reservoir
in the back and a number of feet
higher than the roof, with a capacity
of 20,000 gallons. There is also a gate
connecting the plumbing and pipes with
another reservoir about a mile in the
rear of the house and 100 feet
higher, with a capacity of 750,000
gallons. Besides these there are im-
mense hoseheads always filled with
water, and their pumps at the points
of the roof. The Painter is as admir-
ably protected against fire as any hotel
in Pasadena.

The usual quota of parties was out
riding and driving yesterday. In the
evening quite a number of parties
were out to the hotel. The Painter is
the host of the city.

THE WHIST SERIES BEING PLAYED BY
THE GENTLEMEN FROM OHIO AND NEW YORK
resulted in a tie at the end of last
evening's play. There yet remain 24
games to complete the series.

BREVITIES.

One of the policemen must go, and
the commission will say which one.
We are likely to have a clear Sun-
day. The churches ought to be
crowded.

C. T. Hopkins will lecture Tuesday
evening on "The Relation of Work to
Happiness."

The Electric Society will meet in the
Pasadena Academy a week from next
Friday evening.

Peabody Bros. are making extensive
improvements in their establishment
on East Colorado street.

The funeral of A. E. Elmore will
take place from the Quaker Church
this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The annual meeting of the stock-
holders of the San Gabriel Valley Bank
will be held tomorrow morning.
The "Wooden Nutmeg" building on
South First Oaks avenue is no more;
another departed monument of boom
times.

Judge Van Doren's docket for Janu-
ary shows 18 arrests during the month.
With but few exceptions vagrancy
constituted the offense.

The next meeting of the Marango-
avenue Chautauque Circle will be held
at the residence of Miss Anna Boy-
nton Monday evening, February 10th.

The new fire horses were at Wiley &
Greely's stables yesterday. They are
all strongly built, powerful animals,
and will be put into training at once.

The regular monthly tournament of
the Pasadena Lawn Tennis Club will
take place on the grounds, corner
Mountain avenue and Walnut street,
Thursday morning, beginning at 9
o'clock.

The fates seem to be against Dr.
Bowers' lecturing in Pasadena. After
one postponement he yesterday wired
the committee of his wife's serious ill-
ness, which will render it impossible
for him to appear here Monday night
as announced.

Rev. E. L. Conger will preach morn-
ing and evening at the Universalist
Church. The evening subject will be
"Jesus of Nazareth, the Founder of
Christianity," being the fifth in a
course of sermons on "The Great
Religious Teachers of the World,"
which are attracting much attention.

THE PARK.

More Bids Wanted—Send in Your
Proposals.
The Park Commissioners are still desirous
of receiving bids or offers of land for
park purposes. Offers for the sale or rental
of lands in any locality adjacent to the city
of Pasadena in lots of 40 acres and upward
are solicited. This is an enterprise that
should interest every person in and around
Pasadena. The city need not maintain a
park. Let the liberality, enthusiasm
and public spirit which have caused the up-
ward progress of the city of Pasadena until
it stands noted throughout America for
its beauty, intelligence, learning and refine-
ment now stand forth. Address communi-
cations to H. W. Magee, Secretary.

The New Hotel.

Pasadena's new hotel, the Webster, is
rapidly finished and furnished through-
out and is greatly admired by those who
visit it and enjoyed by the guests. The ar-
rangements for heating by steam are quite
complete, and gas and water are distributed
throughout the house. The bathrooms and
lavatories are elegantly finished, and in-
general the plumbing is of a very substan-
tial character. It was done by one of the
best workmen on the coast, Perry Bonham.
The equipment of the Webster is a more-
ment to his skill and honest workmanship.

The Baron Munchausen as an Able
Editor.

[San Bernardino Courier.]
The State campaign is already open,
however, and we may as well look face
in the face. Even the county politi-
cians are active—those of the dominant

PASADENA METAL MARKET.

BUTTER—Fancy California, per roll,
55¢; choice roll, 45¢; fair roll, 35¢;
pickle roll, 30¢.

CITRUS FRUITS—Lemons, 20¢ per doz.
GRANBERIES—Cape Cod, per quart,
30¢.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, sun-dried,
10¢; apricots, 15¢; French prunes, 15¢;
California prunes, 10¢; dried apples,
15¢.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 25¢.
HONEY—1-lb cones, 15¢; 3-lb cones, 10¢.

FLOUR—Los Angeles XXXX extra
family patent roller, per sack, 1.30; Capitol
mills extra family patent roller, per sack,
1.30; Crown, 1.40.

HAY—Barley, w. b. No. 1, old, 10¢; val-
ley, 10¢; Altadena, 11¢; oat, w. b., 11¢;
alfalfa, 12¢.

NUTS—Walnuts, domestic, 13¢; paper
shell, 30¢.

PROVISIONS—Breakfast bacon, can-
vassed without 16¢; shoulders, 10¢.
POTATOES—Early Rose, local, 2¢; 2¢; 2¢;
early northern, 2¢; 2¢; 2¢; 2¢; 2¢; 2¢; 2¢; 2¢;
RAISINS—Three-grain layers, new, 15¢
per pound; dried grapes, 8¢; loose mus-
tards, 15¢.

VEGETABLES—Chiles, per string, 1¢.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE
new house at Garvey, near Highland Park
schoolhouse; 7 minutes' walk from Garvey
station and equally near the rapid transit
house is situated at corner of Monte Vista
and Walnut streets, and is a very desirable
property, it is furnished throughout in redwood,
and built in the most reliable and satisfactory
manner; excellent water and good drainage. Apply
to BOX 1994, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE
house, 8 rooms, a Pasadena home. See
OWNER, E. E. Colorado st., Pasadena.

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

President, P. M. GREEN.
Vice-President, H. H. ROGERS. Cashier, J. L. L.
Carter, J. E. FARNUM.

Capital paid up.....\$100,000
Surplus.....60,000

A General Banking Business Transacted.

PASADENA NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$100,000

I. W. HELLMAN, President. E. F. SPENCE, Vice-President. A. H. CONGER, Cashier.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BANK.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$50,000
RESERVE FUND.....16,000

OFFICERS.

R. H. MAGEE, President. J. W. KELLEY, Cashier.

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LOAN ASSOCIATION OF LOS ANGELES.

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Money to Loan. Insurance Effected.
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Have the Finest Store in the City.

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With an Immense Stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
And Will Not Be Understood.

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and without charge. Telephone No. 42.
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BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

I have made arrangements whereby I shall re-
ceive the novels of the most popular authors as
soon as issued. Complete assortment constantly
on hand. Subscriptions received for all period-
icals at lowest rates.

36 E. COLORADO ST.

Pasadena Office of the
"LOS ANGELES TIMES"

Subscriptions and advertisements receive prompt
attention.

A. M. McPHERSON, Manager.

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OFFICE: WETHERBY BLOCK,
Hours 9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m.
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence at S. Rosenberg's Drug and
Prescription Store, No. 28 E. Fair Oaks
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DRUGGISTS.

WOOD & LUTHEAD.

Graduates of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.
DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACEUTISTS.
No. 8, Colorado st.
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WE MAKE OUR CANDY FRESH
every day. THE DELMONICO CANDY
FACTORY, No. 18 Colorado st.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS.

CRICKSHANK, BRENNER & CO.,
of the
BON ACCORD.

are acknowledged as having the best stock of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS
in the southern county.
Inspection invited.

UNCLASSIFIED.

DR. J. P. SHUMWAY'S SANITARIUM
in Carriage, Harness and Agricultural Im-
plements. Open until June.

F. MARTIN SUMMERS.

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Room No. 1.

PASADENA, CAL.

GEORGE A. RICHARDSON, DEALER
in Carriage, Harness and Agricultural Im-
plements, 175 and 177 E. Colorado st.

BY CARRIER: (See Box 313
For Box 313.)

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HOTEL ALHAMBRA, CAL.
HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS.

One mile from the Raymond Hotel. Near old
San Gabriel Church Mission. Seven miles east
of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific and Rapid
Transit railroads. Santa Fe passengers can reach
here by leaving train at Pasadena or Raymond
station and taking street cars direct to hotel door.

RATES, \$2 AND \$2.50 PER DAY.
Special Rates by the Week or Month.
JOY CRANK, Proprietor.

THE MARIPOSA.

Center st., between Knoll and Marango ayes,
PASADENA, CAL.

THE IDEAL HOME
FOR TOURISTS.

Strictly first-class, with all modern improvements;
location the very best.

MRS. J. C. FITZGERY,
Proprietress.

THE WEBSTER.

PASADENA, CAL.

First-class in Every Appointment.

RATES, \$2 TO \$2.50 A DAY.

Special rates to families and commercial
travelers.

Large sample room and telegraph office in
hotel. Elevator running night and day.

E. C. WEBSTER, Manager.

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Corner Mary and De Lacey sts.

MRS. J. P. NELSON, Proprietress.

A family hotel with all the comforts.

LOS ANGELES HOUSE.

TRUE TO WILKES BOOTH

A MAN WHO REFUSED TO BETRAY HIM FOR \$300,000.

Face to Face with a Detective—The Man Who Perished the Murderer Across the Potomac Meets Capt. Williams, Who Led the Pursuit After the Memorable Ford's Theater Tragedy.

THE TIMES yesterday printed the following press dispatch:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—[By the Associated Press.] The Herald tomorrow will have the following: Thomas A. Jones, the Marylander who refused the reward of \$300,000 to betray the whereabouts of Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was in Baltimore yesterday. He said: "It was reported at the time that Booth was in the Catholic Church at Port Charles, but I did not know that. I was at that time in a pine thicket about a mile and a half from the farm of my friend, Samuel Cox. All I did for Booth was to act as a mark of friendship for Cox, who was a life-long friend of mine. I did not know Booth, but when Cox put him in my charge, nothing could have tempted me to betray him."

BELOW IS THE STORY IN FULL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] "John Wilkes Booth, with a broken ankle, sick, and suffering the tortures of the damned, was placed in my hands to be spirited across the river, and my \$300,000, or even \$2,000,000, would not have caused me to turn traitor to the Southern Confederacy, the people I loved, and surrender a man whose life was in my keeping, even if I did know he had assassinated President Lincoln."



The speaker was Thomas A. Jones, who was recently discharged from the Washington navy yard through the influence of Congressman Mudd of Maryland and by the direct order of the Secretary of the Navy, who knew that Jones had played a prominent part in the escape of John Wilkes Booth.

When Jones delivered himself of the sentence quoted he was standing face to face with Capt. William Williams in his detective office on F street. The meeting between the two men occurred yesterday. Capt. Williams had been four years in the United States Secret Service before Lincoln was assassinated, and was the first man to go to Maryland in search of the assassin, and it was he who had offered Jones \$300,000 to tell where Booth was secreted, though, of course, he did not know that Jones possessed the facts he so much desired.

Capt. Williams was well acquainted with Booth, and on the night of the assassination, he happened to see Booth standing in front of Ford's Theater, and asked him to join him in a glass of beer. Booth thanked him and declined. While the Captain was in Doc Claggett's restaurant, corner Tenth and Pennsylvania avenues, the alarm was sent out that the President had been shot at Ford's Theater. The Captain ran to the theater, and there he was ordered to bring the cavalry from the White House. The order was carried out, and in a few moments the clatter of the cavalry horses sounded down the avenue. After Capt. Williams returned to the theater Provost Marshal O'Beirne ordered him to report to the Kirkwood Hotel, where the Palis Royal now stands, and where Vice-President Johnson was living, and to guard him. This the Captain did through the long and trying night. There was little rest for the Vice-President. He paced the floor of his room, and would wring his hands and say, "They shall suffer for this! They shall suffer for this!"

About daylight a cavalry company under command of Major Lovett, dashed up to the front of the hotel, and Gen. O'Beirne commanded Capt. Williams to take the cavalry and hunt Booth.

"Where must I go?" asked the Captain.

"How do I know?" replied the General. "Go and don't return to Washington until you find Booth, but mind don't harm a hair of his head!"

Mounting a magnificent charger the Captain clapped spurs, and with a shout, "Come, boys!" the cavalry were soon going at a rapid speed toward the Eastern Branch bridge, which was successfully crossed by the Captain knocking the sentry down by running over him with his horse.

"There was no time to stand and explain to the sentry," said the Captain; "time was precious."

The first stop was made at Surrattsville, where John and Mary Surratt kept a tavern, and at which place Mrs. Surratt had left a field glass and two carbines for Booth and Herold. Lloyd was arrested and sent back to Washington under guard.

"And from here we went to Bryantown," said the Captain, eyeing Jones closely, "and of course I remember you. I can never forget that come-to-the-Lord-and-be-saved expression you wear now and were then. But if I did know then what you do now, how different would things have been! Why, you ought to be shot! If you had told me where Booth was you would have been the biggest man in America, and would have had money by the flour-barrel full."

"Yes, and a conscience as black as purgatory," said Jones, "and the everlasting hatred of the people I loved. No, Captain, I never did know anything of betraying Booth. After he was placed in my hands I determined to do before I would betray him."

"Who placed him in your hands?"

"Samuel Cox. It was on the morning of the 16th of April, Sunday morning, that one of Cox's white men came to my house on Huckleberry Farm, and told me that Cox wanted to see me at once. I suspected something, as I had

heard the evening before that Lincoln had been killed. I had a horse saddled and over to Cox's, and he told me that Booth and Herold had been there, and wanted assistance to get across the river. I was told where the men were—in a pine thicket, about a mile and a half from the house. I was given instructions how to reach them without being shot—certain signs by whistling, etc. Upon reaching the dense pines I met Herold, to whom I explained that I was sent by Booth to get across the river. He was then piloted to where Booth was. He lay on the ground wrapped in a pile of blankets, and his face bore traces of pain. Booth asked me to be proof of who he was. He had done a good act, but, great God! I soon saw that it was the worst blow ever struck for the South.

"Well, Captain, I can talk now, and I did not get a cent of it. I also had about thirty-five hundred dollars in Confederate bonds. It all went, and I was left penniless. The war was a bad thing for me all the way through. It is pretty tough on me now in my old age, but I have never regretted being true to my trust."

After Jones left, Capt. Williams said: "I have dealt with and sized up many men during my life, but that man Jones beats them all. He has changed very little during the past twenty-five years. This is the first time I have seen him since we met at Port Tobacco and Bryantown, and yet I remember every feature. He is a wonderful man, and one that when he believes he is right, nothing can change. I remember when I made that offer of \$300,000 in the saloon he was standing next to me at the bar, and I could not detect the least movement or change of color. There was something which told me he knew where Booth was, or could give us information which could lead to his capture, but he couldn't be worked. No amount of money or glory would have tempted him. No hint of being caught led him to reveal what he was passing in his mind. It is like a stone. He

would have gone the hemp route if the facts he now gives had been known then. If he had only told me where Booth was Boston Corbett would never have had a chance to shoot Booth. We wanted him alive, and he would have been a great asset to the Government."

"I have lived in plenty and I have lived in poverty, but God knows I have never betrayed a trust or done that which I believed dishonorable. While I was not ashamed of the part I played in that sad tragedy, I was never given to speaking of it. I preferred to have it buried with the past, and but for the little spite-work of Congressman Mudd this matter would never have come out."

"But to return to Booth and Herold. I did the best I could for them—gave them plenty to eat and waited my chance. At the expiration of the sixth day I was over at Allen's Fresh, and heard the officers give orders for the cavalry to go down in St. Mary's county, that the assassins were there. There was my chance, and, mounting up my horse, I rode good time to where Booth and Herold were concealed. Booth was glad to know that his time to get into Virginia had come."

"The night was dark, and Herold and I went to my house, and Herold walked by the house. Our progress was slow, but we finally reached my house, and I made the two men stay in the orchard, while I went in to get them something to eat. Booth wanted to get off the horse and go in, but I knew it would never do, as there were too many negroes about. His appeals were pitiful, but it was the best I could do for him. Henry Woodland, where to leave the boat, and, after we got supper, we proceeded to the river. We lifted Booth from the horse and carried him to the boat. Herold took the oar. I then lighted a candle and showed Booth by his compass how to steer to get into Machodoc Creek, and gave him directions to Mrs. Queenberry's, who, I thought, would take care of him."

"Booth was profuse in his thanks to me, and gave me a few dollars for my boat. He offered me more, but I thought he would need money worse than I, though it was the only boat I had. That was the last I saw of Booth."

"You remember my being under arrest at Bryantown?" said Jones to the Captain.

"Yes, and Jones, let me say to you that myself and other officers believe that you knew more than you would tell, but that cautionous look of yours saved you."

"Well, I could sit there and hear orders given and reports received, which I knew were lies. Some of the reports of the scouting parties were lies made out of the whole cloth, but, of course, I said nothing. I knew Booth had hit the Virginia shore. I was cursed and abused until I felt I could no longer stand myself. Every body seemed to have a special spite at me. When you posted the bills ordering all citizens to join in the search for Booth, and that to furnish bread or water to him meant death, I felt shaking all over. After keeping me there at the hotel several days, I was told that I would have to come to Washington, and was sent here in an ambulance in charge of Detective Franklin of Philadelphia, who used every device to get me to make the tell what I knew. He didn't succeed by a long jump, and finally gave up and took it out in cursing me. I remained seven weeks in Carroll Prison, and was not used as a witness, because nobody knew that I knew anything."

"Did you know that Booth was going to kill Lincoln?"

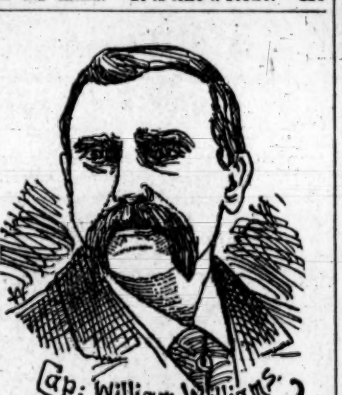
"Upon the word of a man I did not. I did know that plans were laid to kidnap the President and take him to Richmond, and if the public roads had not been in such an awful condition the fall and winter of '63 and '64, the plans would have been carried out, too. The roads had been very muddy, and the roads were soft and muddy, making it impossible to make good time. Everything for this scheme was in readiness all the time. Booth was in it. Lincoln could have been caught most any time at the navy yard or at the old War Department, where he frequently remained until late at night. It would have been no trouble to have crossed the Eastern Branch bridge, and with relays of fast horses Port Tobacco could have been reached, and across the Potomac he would have been sent. The boats and men were in readiness all the time. Booth's bullet put an end to this."

"You were in the secret service of the Confederacy?"

"I was chief signal agent of the Confederacy north of the Potomac, and I may say that I worked day and night for the same. I had charge of all rebel mail, and the boats along the river. I seldom missed getting the mails into Richmond on time. I took great chances of being killed, and when

Richmond was evacuated I was there to collect what was due me, \$2500, and I did not get a cent of it. I also had about thirty-five hundred dollars in Confederate bonds. It all went, and I was left penniless. The war was a bad thing for me all the way through. It is pretty tough on me now in my old age, but I have never regretted being true to my trust."

After Jones left, Capt. Williams said: "I have dealt with and sized up many men during my life, but that man Jones beats them all. He has changed very little during the past twenty-five years. This is the first time I have seen him since we met at Port Tobacco and Bryantown, and yet I remember every feature. He is a wonderful man, and one that when he believes he is right, nothing can change. I remember when I made that offer of \$300,000 in the saloon he was standing next to me at the bar, and I could not detect the least movement or change of color. There was something which told me he knew where Booth was, or could give us information which could lead to his capture, but he couldn't be worked. No amount of money or glory would have tempted him. No hint of being caught led him to reveal what he was passing in his mind. It is like a stone. He



Capt. William Williams.

the facts he now gives had been known then. If he had only told me where Booth was Boston Corbett would never have had a chance to shoot Booth. We wanted him alive, and he would have been a great asset to the Government."

"What a tragedy! What a tragedy! At 10 o'clock Friday night, April 14, 1865, Booth shot the President, mounted his horse, and dashed through the city and across the Eastern Branch bridge, stopped at Surratt's tavern and got his carbines and whisky. Here he was joined by David Herold, and the two proceeded to Dr. Samuel Mudd's, where Booth had his leg dressed, a crutch made, and shaved off his mustache. From here he went to Cox's, and there was placed in the keeping of Jones. Great God, how my blood boils, and yet I admire the loyalty and fidelity of Jones. His part was the greatest of any that was played. Nothing but a diamond-encrusted pin in the market Booth was nursed by his faithful friend until he could be sent to Virginia, and meet his death in Garrett's barn. While the flames swept around him he stood like some wild beast bound to his death, and received the bullet from Corbett's gun. Mrs. Surratt, Lewis Payne, George Atzerodt and David Herold paid the penalty on the scaffold. Dr. Samuel Mudd, Michael O'Laughlin, and Samuel Arnold were sentenced to imprisonment for life at Dry Tortugas. Spangler got six years at the same place. Dr. Mudd was pardoned after a year, and is now dead. John Surratt, who escaped to Italy, was brought back and tried. He escaped on plea of the statute of limitation. Corbett, who killed Booth, is in an insane asylum. And Jones is here to tell more than was ever known before."

RAPID M. CHESHIRE.

SMILES.

If the world is a stage, we suppose it is the sea that is the heavy roles.—[Binghamton Republican.]

Silberstein (to dock laborer, who has rescued him): "Vy you not know better as to pull me out of de water py der heels, und make me lose a kvarter out of my pocket?"—[Time.]

Lassie: "O dinnas tell me, mem, that the fine deam David ever wrote?" Farmer's wife: "The vairy first, Eelin." Lassie: "Deed, mem, it's nae a bad ane for a first shot."—[Pall Mall Gazette.]

Fair young creature (after some recitations): "Do you think I would do for a Juliet?" The cautious not to hurt feelings: "Um—er—well, you'd look verry pretty in the tomb."—[New York Weekly.]

Scribbler: "The man who calls a ballet-dancer's costume a dress has the imagination of a poet. Babbler: "Why so?" Scribbler: "He gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name."—[Philadelphia Press.]

Antiquarian bore: "Now, do you think Cleopatra really killed herself with an asp?" Business man (rudely): "No, of course not. More likely, while in search of youth and beauty, she tried somebody's 'elixir of life.'"

Johnny Binks: "Pa, is ivory verry expensive?" Binks: "Very." "The pure, white kind costs more than other kinds, doesn't it?" "No, my son; the white is a dollar, the red two dollars, and the blue five dol—O, yes, I guess it does!"—[New York Sun.]

"The crowned head is a foul blot upon society," thundered the orator. "What are kings good for anyway?" "I've known four of them to pay my board for a month," said Cox, and the orator thundered on and heeded him not.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The Cause of the Delay.

Night editor (of St. Louis paper): We ought to have gone to press an hour ago. Is that editorial on "The Insignificance of Chicago as a Railroad Center" in type?" Foreman: Yes.

"Is the article on 'The Decay of Chicago's Commerce' finished?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then what are you waiting for?"

"Waiting to get the Chicago markets."—[Chicago Tribune.]

After the Play.

A dainty, perfumed glove thrown carelessly aside. A graceful shape remaining still. The curve of a fair hand, that wields at will a scepter or a scepter with a ring of silver (or roses) all, not thus were cast away. Her diamonds? Rather far would she fling her treasures with the glittering gems, than lay the flower—whose petals even now distill Love's fragrance—in her breast. With little thought she told me, while the play went on behind the footlights. Day by day she led my passion on, only to kill it. Thus, mine is the rose, the glory of gray. She looks my heart as from the sky. J. TORREY CONKOR.



Scourfery.

If any one doubts that this is the Angel City, with the Delectable Mountains near it, let such skeptic go out and take a look at our grand sierras now that the skies have been washed clear by the rains, and the mighty mountains stand forth in all their majesty. There never were more wonderful revelations of distances, of vast heights and mysteries of solitudes. What untrodden pathways are revealed; what glory of color, what hints of world building; what intimacy twist earth and sky! The bending heavens lean and touch their crests, and the wind whispers to them the secrets of the stars. There, on their highest summits, old as time, I ever saw white and sparkling snows. Winter on his throne, with the snows wrapped about his feet. Below him, eternal summer smiles, winged with light breezes, breathing the balm of flowers, and her lips are sweet with the flavor of her ripening fruits. How leap her crystal rivers; how sing her murmuring brooks; and how like a broad disc of light is her shining sea! Plenty sits in her fields, and peeps through her laden boughs. Her arms are filled with fawns, and her lap overflows with good things. Enchanted calm wraps the green valleys like a garment, and the sky is like one vast, shining sapphire over all.

I met a little chap the other day, Ben by name, who was as happy and as content as a king, and whose castles in Spain were as big and shining as hope and youth could make them. Life had been in soft places with him, but the singing bird of content was in his breast now, and hope had painted all his sky in rainbow colors. His little hand was drawn from the depths of his pocket as I approached him, and in his palm lay two bright, shining silver dollars.

Some few months ago prior to the death of "Long John" Wentworth, he says the Chicago Herald, a party of his acquaintances were "sitting round" listening to some of that old veteran's reminiscences, when, among others, the name of the late Judge Knickerbocker was brought up. "There is an industrious chap," said Mr. Wentworth, as he exhibited his teeth in a characteristic grin. "Why," he went on, "I remember little 'Knicky' when he first came up here from McHenry county, as a fat little runt with the bayonet sticking out of his hair. He used to stand on the corner sometimes, watching the people on their way home, and he was asked so often if he knew of a lawyer or notary who could fix up some papers that he saw a chance before him. 'Knicky' was smart, I tell you! He saw that lots of business could be had when the dinner-pail brigade was coming along. Most of the fellows would close up their offices about 4 or 5 o'clock, and when a man wanted to have his papers fixed up he had to lay off half a day or more, and this cost too much money. So what does little 'Knicky' do but he up and gets a notary's commission and seal, and ever after that you'd find him at his office all hours. Why, his doors were like the gates of hell—they never closed. Well, you see, he caught all of the 'dinner-pail' trade, for one man would tell another about him, and so on."

WORLD'S FAIR STYLES.

[From Judge.]

"Box of blacking and brush, fast thing. There are six men who've promised to let me shine 'em regular, and they'll find me some more. And then he went on as happy as a king, singing as he went:

Nelly Bly shuts her eye
When she goes to sleep! etc.

I doubt if there's a happier soul under the sun than this same little chap with the first dollars he ever earned in his pocket."

I find the grippie everywhere, and the intruder don't stand upon the way in which he makes his appearance. If the mass of people were as wise in their generation as the dorky I read of the other day, who was bound to seize the dilemma by the horns, perhaps we might get the grippie on the disease, instead of being its victims.

How high is dot?
The Eiffel Tower Pompadour.
McGinty in Paradise.
Alas! McGinty left us.
Of his presence has bereft us.
And we eddy miss his eloquence;
But we'll waitee late to one
He is having lots of fun
With fair mermaids at the bottom of the sea.

He will never more return
From the place of his sojourn.
"Mong little fishes playfully cavorting—
And with sprits left as air.
And hearts that know no care,
Bright, pearl bespangled nymphs are gayly sporting.
New York, Jan. 11. H. E. SANBORN.

The special election called for at Sacramento to select 15 freeholders to frame a charter has been postponed.

"What's yo' doin' dat fo', Mr. Jo'son—puttin' meekle to nets an' dr. time in de year?" Inquired one gentleman of color, as he came across his friend so busily engaged.

"Waal," replied the other, "o' see de doctor tole me de air was full ob dese vore grip micke bees; so I 'as takin' preelotions agin' gittin' 'em into de house."

I always did like little children. There is marvelous charm in their innocence and beauty, in their un-

tioning faith. I am not thrown with them very often, but when I am I like to note their queer little ways, their quaint sayings, and that unhesitating faith which is such a rebuke to us doubting children of a larger growth. There is a lady who lives near town who has a bright little girl, 5 or 6 years of age. The good mother has been very ill, and one day last week her pastor called to see her. Before leaving he knelt and commended the sick woman to the care of her Heavenly Father, praying that she might soon be made better. No sooner had the good minister left the room and closed the door behind him, than the child, inspired by the hope which her faith in the efficacy of prayer gave her, rushed swiftly to her mother's bedside and eagerly and almost breathlessly inquired: "Are you better now, mother?"

I overheard two men talking on the sidewalk the other day. One of them was a proverbial joker, and the other a well-known friend of his, whom he deigns to "sell" whenever he has an opportunity. "John," said the joker, as he met his friend, "did you know our friend George has been awful sick?" "Why, no," responded the other with a good deal of excitement in his tone—"nothing serious, I hope. This blasted grippie—or, what is it?" "O, it's something worse than that. I just heard that he threw up a post-office," and the joker moved off with a solemn face, while the other talked on muttering something under his breath, which is not allowed by the decalogue.

"AH THERE."

[COPYRIGHTED, 1890, BY F. G. CARPENTER.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Barrels of terrapin at \$25 per dozen: crates of canvas-back ducks at \$6 per pair; thousands of ices at \$1 per plate; these are some of the extravagances that are slipping down some of the throats of the Capital's visiting population this season. Then the flowers. Who can compute the gold that has gone up in the odor of orchids at \$1 apiece, roses at 10 per dozen, white lilies at 50 cents per spike and lilies of the valley at 10 cents a stem. On the star of New Year week \$10,000 worth of blossoms were sacrificed, for during that time Roosevelt P. Flower put \$50,000 into the flowers of his only daughter's wedding.

The fruits we use are also costing gold grains. Twice in the social history of the Capital opulent hosts have floated strawberries in their white wines when it cost 25 cents apiece to bring each berry from California to Washington. Ex-Senator Palmer, our present Minister to Spain, treated his guests to such a luxury last year, and this winter these 25-cent strawberries rolled over the palates and through the larynxes of Senator Stanford's guests when he dined Mrs. Gen. Grant. From all accounts, that dinner of Senator Stanford's to Mrs. Grant was one to make your eyes bulge out and your mouth to water. There were only 15 guests, and they ate from plates of gold and silver. The "queen of plenty" had scattered roses all over the table, and under each bit of crystal there was a napkin of Point Duquesne lace, while the long table-cover had a border of the same priceless web. Instead of linen the finger-bowls rested on napery of lace, and the lordly terrapin was served in individual silver tureens. Every piece was of the same costly nature, and the epicures of the Capital describe the dinner as a gastronomic poem.

A TWENTY-EIGHT-DOLLAR DINNER.

The last Chinese Minister gave a dinner before he retired, at a cost of \$28 per cover, and the wines used at the feast are not included in this estimate. His bill of fare included sharks' fins and birds' nests. The two best dinners of the present season have been the state dinners of the Executive Mansion and those given by Vice-President Morton. Both series have necessitated a reform in the number of courses. The time of sitting at the table has been cut down, and the first state dinner of the White House this year consumed only an hour and three-quarters, and at Vice-President Morton's the guests were at the table only an hour and a half. Secretary Blaine and Mrs. "Zach" Chandler pronounce President Harrison's first state dinner one of the best they have ever sat down to, and this shortening of our dinner hours promises to be a success.

THE COST OF STATE DINNERS makes one of the serious inroads upon the President's salary. Most governments feed their presidents and pay their society bills. Uncle Sam gives him a house, and he finds himself. Custom makes him give at least four state dinners every year, and inasmuch as each one of these costs him at least a thousand dollars, it will be seen that the sum total is worthy of consideration. Demosthenes, who has for the past 30 years been caterer for the White House, tells me that presidential vands are going up. He says he served ices to President Buchanan at \$8 per dozen, and was glad to get the money. Now he charges a dollar a plate and does not think this at all too high.

MRS. PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison enjoys a dinner party more than any other entertainment, and next to a dinner she is fond of a luncheon. She makes an admirable hostess for both, and she intended to give many little affairs of both kinds had not her programme been changed by the deaths in the administration circle. She will say nothing of the cost or extravagance of Washington dinners, but only states that she thinks they are a very pleasant feature of the Capital, or as her daughter, Mrs. McKee, puts it:

"I begin to think I am growing old, for I enjoy a dinner so much more than a dance, and it used to be that I never thought of the dining-room when I was out in the evening."

MRS. VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON. Mrs. Morton has made a number of innovations in table appointments and menus. She will not have an atom of colored embroidery or lace in her linen. She uses very few flowers and many fern-fronds, does away with boutonniere and uses bombs instead of individual ices. A dainty conceit with her is to scatter a few violets and a bit of lemon verbena upon the water of the

finger-bowls. She has a most elegant table service of silver. Her dinners would delight Brillat-Savarin. What they cost no one knows, but it would not be a strange thing if the amount of the Vice-President's salary is several times eaten up by his dinners. When Evaris was Secretary of State he spent, it is said, \$30,000 more than his salary in entertaining, and Senator Sherman once told me that the expenses of his entertainments, during his Secretaryship of the Treasury, was greater than the amount he received from the Government.

The extravagances mentioned at the beginning of this letter, however, are confined to the wealthy few. The average dinner in Washington costs \$12 and upward per cover, and the following interview which I have had during the past few days with the leading ladies of the Capital, gives much of interest regarding the successful dinner, as to how long it should last and as to what it should probably cost.

THE WIFE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

My first talk was with Mrs. John Wanamaker. She said:

"I attended a dinner the other night which required only one hour and ten minutes for the serving, and it was one of the most delightful affairs of the season. The host told me that one hour was all he would allow his wife for dinner cover, but that she always took ten minutes' grace. Of course the service must be faultless and the courses few, and I am glad to notice that the latter has been adopted this season. Washington people are so much in a hurry that they are too weary to remain long at table. Mr. Wanamaker thinks a dinner should not be given during the social season, for he says that people should be at their brightest and best at a dinner, which, according to his view, is the highest type of entertaining. Yes, it is true," continued Mrs. Wanamaker, "that I do not favor anything but white linen both for luncheons and dinners, and do not in the least believe in extravagant embroideries and laces about the table. The only color, I think, should be produced by ferns and a few roses. They used to make a perfect garden of a table, having a bed of flowers from one end to the other, but I am glad to say simplicity and purity once more govern table appointments. Of course I like annual parties, but one must give large ones at times. I can never entertain more than 25, as my dining-room will seat no more. I never serve wines."

MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

I next called upon the wife of our Chief Justice. She said:

"I have noticed a change in dinners this season. They have fewer courses and are consequently less elaborate. It is certainly a desirable change, as to the person fatigued with a season's gayeties, nothing so tiresome as to sit at table two hours and a half. At the Vice-President's dinner we left home at a few minutes before 8 and returned at 10:30, so that we were not at the table more than an hour and a half. All enjoyed the dinner, and the courses were served swiftly and smoothly, and everything was delicious. There are certain ironclad laws about a dinner, and I am always glad when some one breaks them. Oysters, the half-shell, and a plain meal should they always begin a dinner? I have known but one host who was daring enough to break that law. It was ex-Secretary Fairchild."

"Do you think people of moderate means dare give dinners here?" I asked.

"Certainly I do," replied Mrs. Fuller. "Because two or three very wealthy families give elaborate affairs. It is no reason why less opulent people should deny themselves a pleasure. As of giving the most delightful and intimate of entertainments—a dinner. Display does not make a successful entertainment. Before coming to the Capital I had much to do with the extraneous affairs, but I do not see that it surpasses other cities unless it be in the number of people who entertain."

MRS. JUSTICE FIELD.

Mrs. Justice Field is also one of the most noted dinner-givers of the United States. She said:

"Of course a dinner is the most expensive entertainment that one can give. A luncheon would probably be next, for a tea costs comparatively little. A good dinner can be served, if the host has his own chef, at \$8 per cover. Of course that does not include wines. They cost about as much per cover as the dinner itself."

MRS. JUSTICE MILLER.

The wife of the senior Justice of the Supreme Court, was next interviewed. She said:

"Entertainments are not a whit more extravagant now than they were 27 years ago, when I came to Washington. I distinctly remember the elegance of the first dinner I attended. It was given by Chief Justice Chase, and he escorted me to the table. He was then a member of President Lincoln's cabinet. Many a time since I have recalled the menu of that night, and I do not think any subsequent dinner has surpassed it. Of course, there were no terrapin or canvas-backs, as people did not consider them a luxury then. The table appointments were sumptuous. There was one wine set of Bohemian glass that was the most beautiful thing I ever saw on a Washington table. Mrs. Sprague reserved it when her father's effects were sold. "It was a dinner to be remembered," sighed Mrs. Miller musingly. "We sat nearly three hours at the table. The table appointments of the modern day, for it deserves no higher name, of rushing through a dinner in an hour and a half. It is an absurd custom. People do not go to dinner to feed, but to talk, and, if the courses are rushed through, the conversation will not have time to raise its eyes from his plate. The feeding process is death to the success of any kind of entertainment. Positively, I have risen from a table hungry, although from twelve to fifteen courses had been put before me. We ought to take even a longer time to serve our dinners than the English, for we have so many more courses."

"What makes the successful dinner?" I asked.

"First of all," replied Mrs. Miller, "the guests. They should not exceed eighteen in number, although a high official must often have twice that number. Then, they should know each other, so that there can be a current of talk around and across the table. I have been at dinners where I did not know either of my neighbors. Second, the service. There should not be an instant's delay in the courses."

THE IDEAL DINNER.

STATESMEN'S WIVES ON THE COST OF A SOCIETY FEAST.

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ENGLISH CAPITAL,

WITH EFFECT OF ITS INVASION
ON CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Views of Leading Senators—John Sherman and Philletus Sawyer—Senator Stanford is Not Afraid, Though He Denounces English Land Monopolies—What Senators Paddock, Stockbridge and Cockrell Say.

(Copyright, 1890, by FRANK G. CARPENTER.)
WASHINGTON (D.C.), Jan. 25.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.]

I have interviewed a number of the leading capitalists of Washington as to the effect of the invasion of English capital which has been going on to such an extent in America during the past year. Within the last six months the English have invested millions of dollars in all sorts of American industries, from breweries to iron works, and the question as to these investments is, are they to result in Anglo-American monopolies? Whether they are to affect the relations of labor and capital, and whether they are likely to involve us in international complications of great interest. Some of the men interviewed, however, apprehend no danger, and say that England may send on her money, and America will see that it is put where it will do the most good. Others think the effect of their investments will be disastrous.

SENATOR SHERMAN OBJECTS TO SUCH INVESTMENTS.

Senator Sherman, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and one of the leading financial thinkers of the United States, was found in his committee room at the Capitol. He said:

"The English are now seeking investments in every part of the world, and the aggregation of capital in England is wonderful. Some of the money has been gathered from all of the four quarters of the earth; made from enterprises of every kind. There is so much of it that the interest on a large part does not exceed 2 per cent., and a great part of it is more or less idle. The English capitalists have discovered that in America there are great enterprises, increasing and expanding in a wonderful degree, and their observation and experience shows them that certain investments here will yield them from 5 to 8 per cent. and more. The difference between this and the low rate in England is a very great temptation to English investors, and they are availing themselves of such investments to an extent almost unknown in business operations. I think the effect of such investments upon our own country is injurious. Much of the American capital which will thus be relieved from employment will seek investment in visionary speculations, and this will very likely disturb the market with useless supplies, and may in the end produce panic and disaster."

SENATOR COCKRELL'S VIEWS.

I met Senator Cockrell of Missouri in a street car going out to the Capitol, and asked him as to whether any English capital had been invested in his State. He replied:

"Yes, they have been buying up some of our breweries in St. Louis, and I think they will probably make money out of them. From what I can learn, they are making their investments in a legitimate way. They investigate the character of the concerns they buy for half a dozen years before they buy, and base their calculations upon the profits the works have paid during the time. If they think they will net them 6 per cent. in the future, they are satisfied to pay a proportionate sum for them. They expect to get the high rates of interest that we do, and if they run their establishments carefully, I don't see why they should not prosper."

"You think such investments are to the interest of the people of the United States?" I asked.

"I can't say as to that," replied Senator Cockrell. "It depends on who controls them and how they are run. If they should get control of our manufacturing establishments and should monopolize our protected industries so that they should supply just enough and no more than our present demands, without attempting to make supplies for exportation, I can see where they might make a condition of our foreign commerce even worse than it now is. They might have their English branches, which would supply the demand for the rest of the world, and thus push England to the front and hold America back. In such a case the use of foreign cheap labor could be utilized. Prices could be put down abroad, and they could be kept up here to the high-tariff basis. So far as I see, they have not been watering their stock. And this is in their favor, for the watering of the stock of business enterprises is one of the curses of the country."

WHAT A ONE-HUNDRED MILLIONAIRE THINKS.

Senator Stanford is one of the greatest capitalists in the United States. He is worth millions, and he is a man of ideas.

I found him in his home on Farragut Square. He said:

"At first thought the idea of the English investing in and controlling large establishments in this country is repugnant, and I have not liked it. I apprehend, however, no danger from it. The English are paying good prices for everything they buy, and this capital is at once reinvested and our volume of invested money is thus increased. We have room for plenty of money. Our country is still in the infancy of its development, and the situation is not as it would be if we had a surplus of capital. I don't think such investments will result in English monopolies in America. And the moment they take on this character and attempt to raise prices, American competition will rush in and crush them. American brains and money-making capacity are certainly equal to those of the English, and I think that we can hold our own."

SENATOR PHILETUS SAWYER, A LUMBER MILLIONAIRE.

Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin is another great capitalist. Starting life as a laborer, he now owns millions of dollars' worth of pine land and lumber mills. The fences about his Texas farms are miles in extent, and he is the possessor of a gold mine near Washington. He is a practical business thinker, and when I asked him as to the effect of English capital upon America he replied:

"I have not thought much on the subject, but I can see no harm in Eng-

land sending us all the money she has to spare. We have a great country, with immense resources yet to be developed. The money received from these Englishmen will be well invested by Americans, and the whole will be at any rate but a drop in the bucket. It will be absorbed by our people, and it will tend to our advantage. I do not apprehend that any international troubles could possibly arise from it. In the West we need all the money we can get, and we are ready to let American brains and ability take its chances at eventually controlling any sums which are sent here by England."

SENATOR PADDOCK OF NEBRASKA.

is another Senator millionaire. He tells me that, while he has not given the subject some thought, he has not as yet formed a settled judgment of the probable effect of these investments upon the business, political and social conditions of the country. Says he:

"Indeed, the best of evidence—that which may be secured through experience, will not be presentable. It is only a few months since these large acquisitions commenced, and there has not been sufficient time for any effects whatever to be experienced. Except possibly that of the releasing of considerable local capital hitherto employed in these enterprises and its replacement by the money of these foreign purchasers."

"It is not unlikely that this has operated somewhat to ease the pressure of money upon the country, and the home capital, incident to the recent revival of business throughout the country. If these investments should continue on the enormous scale promised there would be an equally large release of home capital which would correspondingly increase the volume of the available money of the country, almost certainly advance values generally, and not unlikely cheapen interest."

"Undoubtedly the business field in this country is too extensive for the capital in the hands of our own people at the present time, and thus, in obedience to the inexorable law of supply and demand, our interest rates are universally too high. Our industrial enterprises suffer as much from competition with the cheap money of Europe as with its cheap labor. If, therefore, a part of the enormous surplus of 3 per cent. money in Europe could be transferred permanently to these enterprises, although the proprietorship thereof should pass into foreign hands, I think we would be materially strengthened in our competitive commercial race with the other nations."

"I am not sure, however, that it is not so, but it is to get away again, I think, the true increment in the form of dividends would go, and yet it is not unlikely that a considerable part of this might be left with us in new investments."

THE WEST NEEDS MONEY.

"In the West, where there is so much room for development, and where the inadequacy of capital is so seriously felt, we are not only willing but anxious to have these English people with their money, take hold with us. We are building up great commercial and manufacturing centers to supply a country greater in area than all Europe, and we are developing with unprecedented rapidity. We should like their help, and we are willing to take all the imaginary chances incident to foreign proprietorship in our industrial enterprises if they will unite their capital with ours, and our labor for the upbuilding of our incomparably rich, fertile and prosperous section."

REPRESENTATIVE ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

the self-made millionaire of New York, said: "I have no objection to England sending the money she has to spare. We have a great country and we can use a lot of extra money. The English, I happen to know, are paying very high prices for what they get, and their investments will let a large amount of money loose to go into other fields of development. This will lower the rate of interest, and will stimulate enterprise. I am not afraid of England ever getting such a hold on our industries as to reduce the relations of labor and capital in this country, and if they attempt to raise prices or to reduce wages the competition of trade is such that other companies will be started, and they will be forced to adapt themselves to the conditions of the country."

FROM A LABOR STANDPOINT.

The Hon. John J. O'Neill represents the laboring men of St. Louis, and he was one of the leading advocates of this class when he was in Congress. In speaking of this question, he said last night: "I cannot see how such investments can be good for the country. Trusts and monopolies are always ready to increase the profits at the expense of the cost of production. This means reducing wages and reducing the number of workmen. It means an increase of the cost to the consumer if possible, and it is bad for all concerned. As far as the English element is concerned, I am not opposed to general principles to any English invasion of America. I am an Irishman, and an Irish sympathizer, and I especially object to the English owing large sums of money in this country, as they do in many of the Western States. It seems to me that such possessions are an evidence of the irony of fate. The people on the other side leave their homes to get away from their capitalists and their exactions. They come to the West and find that the land is owned by their old masters."

SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE.

illustrates his views by a personal reminiscence. Senator Stockbridge of Michigan is one of the great capitalists of that State. He is a solid business man, and has a head packed full of common sense. Said he: "I do not apprehend any danger from the English invasion, and I think that the only argument against it is in the trust of monopoly element which would be bad for us if the investments were made by Americans. And, after all, there is not so much danger in trusts. If a monopoly makes a lot of money others will rush in and compete, and American brains and American capital are not going to allow the English to make fortunes at their expense. I will give you an instance in a small way as to how the trusts and monopolies work. There is a big carriage-wheel factory at Kalamazoo, Mich. It is run by the people of that city, but a large part of the stock has been owned by companies in Sandusky and Fort Wayne. These companies also make carriage-wheels. They found not long ago that the Kalamazoo branch was hurting their business, and they concluded to buy up the majority of the stock and shut it down. They did buy it, but the Kalamazoo people organized and said that they did not sell back this stock to them at par they would organize another factory and cut the prices. They could do this, as Kalamazoo is the chief market for carriage-wheels. There is a big carriage-wheel factory at Kalamazoo, Mich. It is run by the people of that city, but a large part of the stock has been owned by companies in Sandusky and Fort Wayne. These companies also make carriage-wheels. They found not long ago that the Kalamazoo branch was hurting their business, and they concluded to buy up the majority of the stock and shut it down. They did buy it, but the Kalamazoo people organized and said that they did not sell back this stock to them at par they would organize another factory and cut the prices. 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The "C" Cooking Club held its first luncheon of 1890 on Thursday at the residence of Miss Lizzie Rawlings, corner of Figueroa and Thirtieth streets.

The young ladies have commenced the new year in a most promising way. Every luncheon shows a decided improvement, the last being a complete success.

The club entertained as guests Mrs. H. M. Sale, Mrs. Thomas Pascoe, Mrs. Chase, who so kindly chaperoned the new year reception.

Miss Walter Cosby was also one of the guests, representing in a Grecian robe, a la Mother Hubbard. "Her" presence added much to the afternoon's enjoyment.

After luncheon dancing and music completed the entertainment, and all departed wishing to see the club many happy returns of the same.

RECEPTION OF "OUTING CLUB." The Outing Club gave its full-dress hop Tuesday night at the beautiful residence of Mr. Cosby, corner Figueroa and Thirtieth streets. The reception was given by Miss Lizzie Rawlings of the club, and the fair hostess showed her capability of entertaining by doing everything in her power to make her guests have a pleasant time. The beautiful and spacious parlors were canvassed and elegantly decorated. The program was unique and original, and decorated with the club monogram in gold. The charming hostess, who is also a member of the "C" Cooking Club, showed her practical knowledge of the culinary art by serving an elegant supper during intermission. Mr. Cosby's orchestra furnished the music. The guests were limited to the members of the club, and the following were in attendance: Miss Marie Howes, Miss Arnes Wilson, Mrs. A. H. Bush, Miss Mamie Chausse, George Sinsbaugh, Miss Ida Menefee, D. R. Collins, Miss Katherine Casey, Miss Mae Forrester, F. H. Suffer, J. Fred Blake, Miss Jeanette Havemann, A. W. Wilson, Miss Annie Forrester, J. Cochran, Miss Mary McCormick, J. R. Carter, Miss Mabel Luitweiler, Walter Cosby, Miss Lizzie Rawlings, Miss Orpha Howlett, Albert Lindley, Miss Clara Carran and H. W. Watson, and the patronesses were Mrs. Cosby and Mrs. Casey.

THE OXFORD LEAGUE of Trinity M.E. Church held its monthly social, last Friday evening, at the residence of M. P. Grove, corner Twelfth and Hill streets. The following program, which was enjoyed by all present, was well rendered:

Vocal solo—Mr. King.
Piano solo—Miss Wright.
Recitation—Miss Wright.
Tableau—Picture Frames, Miss Pinkham, as Pitty Sing; Miss Hendricks, as Yum Yum; Miss Shores, as Grecian Lady; Miss Parker, as Country Girl; and Miss Zech, as Cape Gray.

Trio—"Gypsy's Warning," Misses Hamilton and Holland and Mr. King.
After the programme the young people proceeded to enjoy themselves as only young people can. About 11 o'clock the company broke up.

ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE persons were present, among whom were Mmes. Grove, Holland, Kilgore, Du Bose and Colburn, Misses Pinkham, Bly, Shores, Wright, L. and J. Newkirk, Matthews, Clark, Clough, Mary, Ray, for, Tuffs and Holland, and Messrs. Reese, Jack Daw, J. R. Mathews, Smith, Toler, M. and L. Levering, Edwards, Conklin, Brown, Sheldon and Childers.

ILLINOIS SOCIAL. On Thursday evening the Illinois Association gave one of its successful entertainments. Before and after the social there was a series of musical and literary exercises which pleased the large audience, and called forth numerous encores. The programme comprised vocal selections by George Hanna, Miss Nettie L. Shaffner, Miss Estella Erdman and Miss Nettie Palmer, instrumental music by the Misses Conner, Prof. de Lano and Harry Walls, using respectively a piano, guitar and banjo; recitations by Tom Barnes, Miss Amelia Budlong, Mrs. J. N. Hamer, Mrs. J. S. Jennie Prewett, and humorous dialogues and songs by Raie Hanna, Grace Herse and the Baldwin children.

MARRIED. Mr. J. W. Lowry of Visalia was married to Mrs. Alice M. Beggs last Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's mother, No. 351 South Spring street. The wedding was private, only members of the family and a few friends being present. Rev. Dr. Cantine performed the ceremony. The happy couple left for Visalia, their future home, on the evening train.

The bride has many friends in Los Angeles who wish her happiness in her new home. Mr. Lowry has an extensive acquaintance all over the state. He was formerly of San José, but for several years past has held the responsible position of manager of the San Joaquin Lumber Company at Visalia.

RECEPTION TO MISS JUCH. Miss Emma Juch and her mother were the guests of Mrs. J. D. Cole and Miss F. Willis, at a luncheon given at the home of Miss Willis, on Buena Vista street. Afterward a number of invited guests were received by Miss Juch and her hostesses. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. L. L. MacNeil, Mrs. M. S. Severance, A. Salano, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. J. D. Hooker, Miss Rose Dorsey, Miss V. C. Bereman and others.

NOTES AND PERSONALS. The next meeting of the Louisiana Social Club will be held at the residence of A. L. Apfel, 557 South Olive street, at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, when the election of officers will take place.

On the 6th inst. Los Angeles Council No. 193, Order of Chosen Friends, will give an entertainment at Campbell's Hall, East Los Angeles.

The Oxydell Club will hold its regular meeting at the St. Angelo Monday evening.

Tuesday evening, at the new residence of William Cannon, corner First street and Union avenue, his

daughter, Miss Julia and J. F. Bandholtz were united in marriage. The happy couple left for Anaheim, and will reside on the Modjeska ranch.

On the 10th inst., the marriage of Miss Jessie Govatt and Fred Howland, will take place in St. Paul's Church.

A new social club called the Halcyon Club has been organized, with Frank Finlayson as president, William Montgomery first vice-president, Miss Bell Smith second vice-president, Miss Alice Whitney secretary and O. Sedgwick treasurer. The club will meet the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Tuesday evening Miss Maud Rose, daughter of Senator L. J. Rose, gave a german to her young friends at the family residence.

Tuesday evening the Woman Suffrage Association will hold the fifth of its social entertainments in the Unity Church. An excellent programme has been arranged.

Cards are out for the fifth social session of Company F, N.G.C., at Armory Hall next Friday evening. The reception committee is composed of W. W. Colmery, L. S. Chappell, L. B. Webster, F. W. Dinsmore, J. J. Fogarty and F. E. Stevens.

Friday evening about forty members of the congregation of Pico Heights E. Church and their friends visited their pastor, Rev. J. D. Moore, at the residence of Mrs. Porter on Sixteenth street. A pleasant evening was spent.

The musical programme of the Occidental Chautauque Circle, which met at Ed Forrester's, Seventh street, last Monday evening, was thoroughly enjoyed by the members present. Miss Mae Forrester, Miss Kinney and Miss Edith Murphy rendered the musical numbers and were heartily cheered.

The Library Association of Boyle Heights is arranging for a concert, to take place at an early date.

The Misses Richter and several friends from Chicago spent the day yesterday at Redondo, and made a most enjoyable trip. The party made the best of the day, and Miss Bert Richter returned with one of the largest fish of the catch.

The Misses Ballard of Tustin were in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Tedford of Santa Ana visited relatives in this city last week.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Rice of Tustin are pleased to note on the tapis another musicale, which is to take place in the near future.

Mr. Uhlig, one of San Francisco's leading violinists, spent a few days in the city last week.

Miss Bertha Adams, a society young lady from Covina, visited friends in the city yesterday.

At Norwalk. Friday evening a large crowd assembled at Social Hall to witness the joint public installation of Dan Bidwell Post and W.R.C. of Norwalk.

Commander Lee Hallet called the meeting to order and introduced Post Commander Brooker, installing officer, who proceeded to install the following officers in a very efficient manner: Commander, Frank McCarrick; Senior Vice-Commander, E. C. Cranston; Junior Vice-Commander, J. C. Clark; Chaplain, J. K. Wood; Surgeon, George Sebastian; Officer of the Day, John Dolland; Adjutant, William F. Hall; Quartermaster, J. K. Brenner; Officer of the Guard, J. C. Lipp; Quartermaster-Sergeant, W. S. Sitten; Sergeant-Major, John Gomez.

The Commander, Frank McCarrick, then thanked the installing officer for his services, and assured the post of his fidelity in the future.

The post then adjourned and the President, Bettie Mason, called the Corps to order and introduced the installing officer, Post President Mrs. A. M. Sproul, who proceeded in an able manner to install the following officers: President, Mrs. Bettie Mason; Senior Vice-President, Amelia Sebastian; Junior Vice-President, Sarah Casey; Secretary, Mollie Dilley; Treasurer, Sara Barker; Conductor, Eudolph Johnson; Assistant Conductor, Nellie Brenner; Guard, Margaret Randall; Chaplain, Lizzie Hallett; assistant guard, Mary Moore.

The President thanked the installing officer for her work, and the corps for their faithful work. Mrs. Bettie Mason, who has been President of the corps for the past two years, was then requested to come forward, and Mrs. A. M. Sproul, on behalf of the corps, presented her with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, for her faithful and precious work in the corps, as she has never failed at her post of duty. This was unexpected by Mrs. Mason, and taken by surprise, she could only express her gratitude to the ladies for their beautiful present in a few pleasant words.

The post was then called upon and Col. Brooker responded in his usual eloquent style. After this coffee, cakes and sandwiches were served by the ladies, and the corps were most enjoyed by the many friends present. A few hours were spent in social intercourse, and then closed one of the many pleasant social affairs that the hospitable post and corps have furnished the public of Norwalk.

At Vernon. A concert was given at Vernon last Friday evening in the Central-avenue M.E. Church, which proved most enjoyable to all, and which reflected much credit on Prof. Hall, who conducted the entertainment so successfully. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music and recitations as follows:

Vocal quartette, "The Sailor's Return," Mrs. L. H. Akey, Miss Annie Camp, Prof. Hall and Mr. A. L. Wilson.
Piano solo, "Les Femmes"—Miss Viola Bennett.
Recitation, selected—Miss Hanna.
Violin solo, "March"—Prof. J. H. Brenner.
Vocal quartette—"The Professor at Home."
Piano duet—Mrs. Hanna and Prof. Brenner.
Recitation, selected—Mrs. C. A. Cary.
Piano solo (Chopin)—Miss Bennett.
Vocal solo, "The Wanderer"—Mrs. J. S. Niles.
Violin solo, selected—Prof. Brenner.
Recitation—Mrs. C. A. Cary.
Vocal quartette.
Good night.

The gem of the evening was the recitation of the 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. Hanna. Col. Douglas is an all too favorably known to require special mention. They were enthusiastically encored, and the concert was pronounced a success in every sense.

Col. Henry Douglas to retire. (Las Vegas Optic.) Col. Henry Douglas, Tenth Infantry, commanding at Fort Marcy, who was recently stricken with paralysis and thought to be in a dying condition, now shows signs of improvement. The attack deprives him of his right arm and also affects the right side to some extent, although his power of speech is not impaired and he is perfectly rational. He has not been in good health for several months and is now quite weak, still some hopes are felt for his recovery. Col. Douglas is 49 years of age and will be retired from active service July next. It is thought that he will be granted sick-leave, to be succeeded in command, at Fort Marcy, by Lieut. Col. Snyder, at present doing duty in Oklahoma.

PALETTE AND EASEL.

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS OF ART IN LOS ANGELES.

A Veteran of the Civil War and His Striking Collection of Pictures—An American School of Art—Notes About Foreign Painters.

Los Angeles is feeling her way after the best that there is in art, and she reaches out appreciative hands to those who come to her able to interpret the subtle and mysterious harmonies that in various ways are combined in a perfect picture. The physical phenomena of Nature must be understood by the artist if he would picture Nature as she is, and it is not every good colorist or draughtsman that is able to put a soul into the picture that he paints. A person might commit to memory the whole of Webster's comprehensive dictionary, yet this alone would not enable him to write a grand poem unless the soul of the poet were within him, more than that he would constitute a man an artist to be familiar with all the different shades of color, and be able to draw correctly the outline of whatever lay before him. But art lovers in Los Angeles have now an opportunity to see some rare pictures. At Sanborn & Yall's gallery on Spring street there is an exhibition of paintings by James Fairman, A.M., which commands more than ordinary interest, as an attempt by an American, by over forty years of study, to combine the qualities of all the foreign schools in one eclectic American system.

The fervent commendation of many of the best European authorities—including the London Art Journal—as to the success of the system represented by the pictures on exhibition seems to open a new field for the earnest and aspiring American student.

Several qualities will be noticed as making almost a new departure in landscape and marine painting: the gain in the illusion of sunlight and aerial perspective being conspicuous. The utter extinction of the familiar look of pigments in the qualified tones of Nature is another conspicuous innovation.

A marine representing a water-logged vessel, towed by one of the small blade demons of steamers that haunt the British coast, gives a treatment of deep-sea water almost startling in realism. In the foreground cumuli clouds roll in misty perspective over the chalk cliffs of the Isle of Wight far away to the horizon; a gleam of sunlight floating down through a rift in the clouds upon the battered bulk, struggling through the heavy sea, gives a hopeful sentiment to the picture.

"Old Acreton Church," in the Isle of Wight, gives the broadest possible contrast. Here we have an old English Christian temple, a scene of peace and calm, the last gleam of the setting sun touching the old tower with a shower of golden light; a clear pool of water mirrors the landscape in its glassy bosom, while a parting ray of sunlight touches the grassy slope beneath an aged tree; the whole scene telling of one of those restful spots, where for centuries the peasant walks his humble road of life.

"Melrose Abbey by Moonlight" gives a treatment of the moon and sky according to the scientific canons of Helmholtz, of whose theories Mr. Fairman is an enthusiastic devotee and student. The familiar look of moonlight in a luminous transparency is replaced with a power of color wrought into an effect of neutral gray with manifest mastery of method and manipulation. The theory of the eye being adjustable to only one plane, we are made to see the landscape with marked emphasis and certainly wonderful effect.

"Bethel Meadows, Maine," gives a joyful chorus of color, the full power of the palette being given in all directions. The picture, with its rich, warm meadows and strong tones in the cattle and foreground, could be by the same hand as the water-logged ship. It is the difference between Beethoven and Donizetti. A passing shower, with a passing shower, in this work, will carry one back to the soft changes of a June day in the foothills of the White Mountain region, when the old man of the West, in his ruddy, barefooted boots in New England.

There are 12 pictures in the collection, of which we are able to give but a brief notice of those mentioned. The same originality and power mark them all. We are not adding to the commendation, because we desire to join the community in encouragement of a course of study and method of work that promises the possibility of an American school of art that will claim a preference to their pictures.

We think of Decamps as much the older master, but this comes from the fact that he died before our civil war, not because he was greatly the elder. He was born in Paris in 1805, and he lived only nine years younger, however, and we have in recent years seen paintings by him that show plainly a defection from his earlier powers. The fame of Decamps has had nearly three decades in which to clarify itself and settle into an established reputation, while that of Jules Dupré must still go through a process of expurgation from the evil done by the emission of works not up to his old standard.

The finest effort of Jules Dupré shown here is the somber landscape belonging to Dr. H. C. Angell, called a "Symphony," which has appeared in exhibitions at the Union League Club, and is therefore known to a pretty wide circle of amateurs. It has the heavy impasto which this painter retained to the end, and a brush that lost its spirit and brilliancy. It is a picture not easy to see at once, but must be studied slowly. Then the system which is now out of vogue—the synthetic system, as we may call it—of omitting some portions of a land-

scape and rearranging others, will be seen to have its own merits and reason. This great landscape might be condemned by moderns as too much wrought from chic, or, let us say, the painter's imagination; not faithfully copied from a given landscape. Yet its effect is that of a complicated piece of music, which may perhaps be analyzed down into sounds discovered in Nature, such as the songs of birds and the voice of the wind in tree tops, but is enjoyed by human beings without ever suggesting the necessity of finding out just whence its various passages were derived. So with Dupré's "Symphony" in paint; we are not concerned to know what portion of it was taken direct from a given landscape, and what is due to the imagination of the master. The result is a noble and ideal landscape, with cloud masses standing majestic in the sky, and a poetic vision throughout which has its own analogy with great things in other forms of human expression.

When Dupré made his mark in France—it was in 1831 when he first showed at the Salon "The Heart of the Forest" and "The Edge of a Wood"—he was attacked and applauded for a close study of Nature. Before he died he was attacked by the "realists" and "naturalists" for doing things with chic, or being not sufficiently in touch with Nature, as some would express it. His father was the manager of a china factory at La Creuse, owned by the Marquis de Bonneval, and Jules did a good deal of painting on china, especially the decoration of watch and clock faces. From 1833, when he gained a second-class medal, until 1839, he exhibited landscapes at the Salon pretty regularly. He reappeared in 1852 with more pictures, and then was seen no more until 1867, when he showed a dozen, including "The Forest of Compiegne" and "A Road in the Landes." As early as 1835 he had crossed the Channel, for in that year he painted "View of the Fields from Southampton." Perhaps he was attracted to England by the fame of Constable, which was then very great in France among the Romanticists, though far from great in his own country. In his own country he was dominated by the breadth of workmanship that Constable showed, but his paintings have a liveliness of color, a snap that the great English landscape painter usually lack.

BOUND TO HAVE IT. Even if the Auctioneer Bid It Up on His Own.

There was a large crowd present at an auction sale of Japanese goods in a store on Woodward avenue the other evening, and some goods were selling cheap, while others brought more than the value of similar articles in neighboring bazars.

"How much am I bid for this exquisite vase?" asked the auctioneer, holding it above his head.

"Two dollars and a half," responded an elderly lady sitting in one of the front seats.

"That's a shame," cried the man with the mallet. "This vase is a work of art worth four times the sum. Way, look at it! Will an intelligent person allow such a sacrifice?"

"Two seventy-five," came in the same woman's voice.

"Well, well, well! Can't you see that this is a treasure, and you stand there and allow it to be given away for such a paltry sum?"

"Three dollars!" Again it was the same bidding speaker.

"Three dollars! The very idea!" ejaculated the auctioneer. "I never saw the like. Come, good people, what is the meaning of this? One of the Mikado's special designs slighted in such a manner! Is a reflection on your taste?"

"Three and a quarter," said the solitary bidder.

"I can't let it go for that," was the man's answer. "It is too costly, too precious and too rare in pattern. Wake up and take some action on the sale, or I'll put it back in the box."

"Well, it doesn't seem as if I can get any more, so here it goes. Three and a half—once, twice, three times. Sold to the lady there at a shameful figure!"

The lady stepped up, paid for and received her parcel and departed, apparently without noticing the smiles of the audience.

Get Up and Dance. A Mexican letter to the Cleveland Leader says: If you chance to be a visitor at a Mexican *baile*, quietly sit on a bench minding your own business and watching the show, do not interfere with the dancing, but let things have changed since then. To insure the success of the national ticket, De Young sunk his personal feelings before the great necessity of electing a President, but when that question was decided, he renewed the old fight against the managers.

When they made De Young a delegate to the national convention and a member of the National Republican Committee, they admitted, as did the whole party in the State, that without his aid and that of his paper California could not be carried by the Republicans. While they needed him, they could give him fifty-a fact which he probably recognized at the time, but party success to him was above personal considerations. Now that they have combined to "down De Young," in order to accuse him of the same selfish motives by which they are actuated, they have raised the cry that he wants to succeed Stanford in the Senate. It may be that Mr. Stanford has a life lease on the property, but when he arranged for five years ago it was then understood that he acquired but a limited title.

THE POLITICAL DICTATORSHIP of California, which the two Senators propose, is more than a political combine; it is an alliance offensive and defensive, which is to provide for the political support of all the worst elements in the Republican and Democratic parties. While each side distrusts the other, they expect to hang together by the cohesive power of political plunder. The amiable Hearst is quite willing to have some one do his thinking for him, provided his hands are taken care of with the spoils of the city of San Francisco. The two great leaders will parcel out the remains of the kingdom among their followers in such a way that they may perpetuate their power—provided they do not quarrel over the division. Just now they are locating the "Hearstians" in the custom-house, mint, internal revenue office and postoffice. The postmaster is to hold over, and certain Democrats are to remain in the other offices. Buckley has his pick to a certain extent, with the understanding that the railroad sack is not to be closed against him. And the President of the United States is compelled to contend against this scheme of debauching the whole Pacific Coast.

JAYHAWKER. LADIES SHOULD ASK their merchants for silk-dress Melaines.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

On a Murderer's Track. (Las Vegas Optic.) W. H. Miller, a Chicago detective, who figured conspicuously in the celebrated Cronin murder case, was in Albuquerque. He is on the trail of a murderer, who killed a man at a dance in Chicago about a year ago, and who is supposed to be in hiding in one of the large cities of Mexico. Deputy Sheriff Garcia of Bernalillo county, N.M., has agreed to accompany Mr. Miller on his trip to Mexico.

"JAYHAWKER."

THE VETERAN POLITICAL OBSERVER ON DECK.

Politics Around About the Bay—Statesman Jordan in the Trazoso Act—Federal Patronage—A Cross-party Combine for the Dictatorship of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Hon. W. H. Jordan has started gunning for the official shoes of Congressman Joe McKenna, and last night opened with a shot from his howitzer over the heads of Lodge No. 7 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Oakland. It should not be understood that the society which Mr. Jordan addressed is a labor organization; he would not work that decayed "racket." The United Workmen are not tollers in an associated sense, though I have no doubt many of its members have to work in order to maintain the walking and talking delegates. It is one of those fraternal societies which sharpeners eagerly for profit and politicians join for disinterested purposes. They are ready to have around when an ambitious member wants to fire the opening gun in his campaign for a nomination.

A SEAT IN CONGRESS is the objective point of Mr. Jordan's ambition, but having grown up under the influences of "the railroad" and their methods, he does not follow a tangent to his object, but goes after it around a curve and through a loop. He is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, in order to do the necessary amount of swapping when the clans meet in convention. McKenna has had his day in Congress, and was happy until the time came to distribute the postoffices, since when "his name has been Dennis" with the whoopers-up of the party. So general is his unpopularity that even the Democrats could carry the district with ease. Mr. Jordan is a bright young lawyer, and would do credit to the State if elected to Congress; in fact he is as well equipped for such service as any man in the State, but the Third District is composed of some very peculiar elements. The American element counts for almost nothing, when added to the vote of either party, to insure election; but if it goes its own way, it has its own candidate, no one can estimate just what damage it might do. And if should endorse a Democratic candidate, his election would be certain. On the other hand, the foreign vote is a thing not to be rejected, especially as quite a sprinkling of it has heretofore voted the Republican ticket.

MR. JORDAN'S SPEECH last night was framed to suit both of these conditions, and was an able effort in the way of carrying water on both shoulders. He opened with the usual denunciation of the Chinese—said there was but one opinion regarding the "mandarin" vote, and that it was that we didn't want them and therefore should let them alone. Then he tackled the importation of the mixed European races; showed how those who are here now are mostly industrious and intelligent; then that most of them did not work, but kept saloons or breweries; that they are learned and intelligent, yet so ignorant that they fill our jails and poorhouses, and finally that we want them for the population of Europe, but at the same time only wanted these people after they were intelligent, wealthy and pious.

The fact is, the speech was an able one on the whole, and contained some valuable statistics from the census report of 1880, but I don't think he can induce all of the elements to lay down in one particular bed.

FEDERAL PATRONAGE has become quite as much of an absorbing question here as it is down South. The combine between the two Senators from this State renders it quite easy for them to control the matter. The power of the United States offices are to be used to elect a Stanford railroad Legislature this year, and two years hence a Hearst railroad Legislature. During the last campaign, when Mr. De Young was giving his time and money to the Standard Chronicle to elect Harrison, and was therefore working with the Stanford people, the Examiner, Senator Hearst's paper, printed its famous editorial in which it said that "Hearst was a traitor to 1880, but I don't think he can induce all of the elements to lay down in one particular bed."

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